0854-B-03 PREX 7.10:FBIS-EAS-92-181

FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

Daily Report

East Asia

FBIS-EAS-92-181
Thursday
17 September 1992

JB 99-017130

COMPLETED

Daily Report
East Asia

FBIS-EAS-92-181 CONTENTS *17 September 1992*

NOTICE TO READERS: An • indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

NORTHEAST ASIA

Japan

Watanabe, Takeshita Discuss Yeltsin Visit Issue *[KYODO]* 1
Russian Envoy on Preparations for Yeltsin Visit *[KYODO]* 1
Developer Reportedly To Build on Shikotan Site *[KYODO]* 1
Russia on Exemption From Paying Exchange Losses *[KYODO]* 1
Ex-German Minister Proposes Russia Join G-7 *[KYODO]* 2
Itinerary Set for Imperial Couple's China Visit *[KYODO]* 2
Burma Queried About Rumored China-Built Base *[KYODO]* 3
First Group of Peacekeepers Leaves for Cambodia *[KYODO]* 3
Barring Yugoslavia From UN Activities Supported *[KYODO]* 4
Government Welcomes 'Democratic' Thai Election *[KYODO]* 4
Aid Offered To Repatriate Angolan Refugees *[KYODO]* 4
Hatakeyama Expresses Concern Over NAFTA *[KYODO]* 5
Britain's Withdrawal From ERM Said Inevitable *[KYODO]* 5
Miyazawa Comments on Exchange Rate Expectations *[KYODO]* 5
Kato Hints at G-7 Exchange Rate Intervention *[KYODO]* 5
Tokyo Plans To Help Stabilize Currency Market *[KYODO]* 6
Bank To Sell Marks for Yen To Gain Stability *[KYODO]* 6
Posts Minister Said Involved in Sagawa Scandal *[KYODO]* 6
Brokers Urged To Regain Market Confidence *[KYODO]* 7
Employment Subsidy Plan Draws Mixed Reaction *[KYODO]* 7
MITI To Ask Firms for Environmental Plans *[KYODO]* 7

North Korea

Premiers Give Keynote Speeches at 16 Sep Talks 8
Yon Hyong-muk's Speech *[Pyongyang Radio]* 8
South Premier's Speech Reported *[KCNA]* 17
Spokesman Gives Statement After First-Day Talks *[Pyongyang Radio]* 18
Sides Agree To Form Reconciliation Committee *[KCNA]* 21
South's Stance Could Hinder Talks Progress *[KCNA]* 22
U.S. Said To Fear Exposure of Nuclear Bases *[KCNA]* 23

South Korea

First-Day N-S Talks Reviewed; Spokesmen Cited *[YONHAP]* 23
Subcommittees Work To Prepare Subsidiary Accords *[YONHAP]* 24
Officials Agree on Subsidiary Accords *[YONHAP]* 24
Second Session of N-S Talks Held 17 Sep 25
Premiers Sign Subsidiary Accords *[YONHAP]* 25
Further on 2d Session *[YONHAP]* 26
North To Continue Work on Nuclear Plant *[YONHAP]* 26
IAEA Inspects Military Facility in North *[YONHAP]* 26
Yeltsin's Cancellation 'Arbitrary and Impolite' *[THE KOREA HERALD 17 Sep]* 27
New Consul General for Seattle Named *[YONHAP]* 27
Government, DLP Set 1993 Budget at $48 Billion *[YONHAP]* 27

SOUTHEAST ASIA

Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

Malaysia

ASEAN Support Sought Regarding Plutonium Ship *[BERNAMA]* 29
Namibia's President Nujoma Concludes Visit 29
'Impressed' With Political System *[Kuala Lumpur International]* 29
Invites Investments in Namibia *[BERNAMA]* 29
Joint Communique Released 17 Sep *[BERNAMA]* 30
Focus on Foreign Private Investment Discussed *[Kuala Lumpur International]* 30
'Stronger' Ties With Singapore Forces Noted *[Kuala Lumpur International]* 31

Singapore

Importance of APEC Secretariat to Trade Viewed *[THE STRAITS TIMES 16 Sep]* 31

Cambodia

KR Return Generals to UN-Chaired Committees *[AFP]* 32
Rounding Up, Returning of Vietnamese Advocated *[Radio VGNUFC]* 32

Indonesia

PRC Claims No Exportation of Workers Illegally *[ANTARA]* 32
Dili Incident Still 'Problem' at World Forums *[THE JAKARTA POST 8 Sep]* 33

Philippines

U.S. Ready To Relinquish Subic Control 30 Sep *[Manila Radio]* 34
Romulo Clarifies Not Dropping Claim Over Sabah *[Manila Radio]* 34
Canada Remains 'Bullish' on Trade, Investment *[THE CHRONICLE 16 Sep]* 34
Ocampo: Only CPP Founders Can Discuss Talks *[Manila Radio]* 34
Unification Body Given Responsibility Over Talks *[Manila Radio]* 35
Communists Said To Reject All Amnesty Offers *[BUSINESS WORLD 17 Sep]* 35

Thailand

Minister Negotiating With Iran on Rice Deal *[BANGKOK POST 17 Sep]* 35
Chatchai Considering Joining New Ruling Coalition *[THE NATION 17 Sep]* 36
'Mutual Distrust' Among Coalition Parties Viewed *[BANGKOK POST 17 Sep]* 37
Air Force Chief on Candidate for Defense Minister *[THE NATION 17 Sep]* 37

Vietnam

Hanoi Criticizes U.S. Human Rights Campaign *[Hanoi Radio]* 38
PRC 'Ignoring' Protests, Seizes Another Ship *[AFP]* 40
Role in Hong Kong-PRC Smuggling Viewed *[AFP]* 40
Foreign Minister Evaluates Visit to India, Ties *[Hanoi TV]* 41
Party Press Seeks Ways To Increase Readership *[Hanoi Radio]* 42
Agricultural Production Updated Nationwide *[Hanoi Radio]* 42

Japan

Watanabe, Takeshita Discuss Yeltsin Visit Issue

OW1709074292 Tokyo KYODO in English 0710 GMT 17 Sep 92

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 17 KYODO—Foreign Minister Michio Watanabe conferred Thursday [17 September] with former Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita on the cancellation of Russian President Boris Yelyin's visit to Japan.

Watanabe briefed Takeshita on the details behind the postponement of the planned September 13-16 visit and the two reportedly discussed possible developments concerning Japan's attempts to regain four islands to its north which the Soviet Union seized at the end of World War II.

Takeshita had been responsible for overseeing arrangements to welcome Yeltsin, but on September 9, Yeltsin telephoned Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa to announce that he would postpone the visit.

Russian Envoy on Preparations for Yeltsin Visit

OW1709094092 Tokyo KYODO in English 0856 GMT 17 Sep 92

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 17 KYODO—Russian Ambassador to Japan Lyudvig Chizhov said Thursday [17 September] that Russia will commit itself to realizing the aborted visit to Japan of President Boris Yeltsin, Japanese ruling party officials said.

In a meeting with Yoshiro Mori, chairman of the Liberal Democratic Party's Policy Affairs Research Council, Chizhov said, "the president instructed me through the Russian Foreign Ministry to go on with preparations for his Japan trip," according to the officials.

The ambassador reportedly said Japan and Russia should deal with the situation in a composed manner in order to achieve friendly relations.

While regretting Yeltsin's scheduled September 13-16 trip to Japan was postponed, Mori accepted the ambassador's explanation that domestic circumstances forced Yeltsin to remain in Russia, the officials said.

When Mori reportedly said, "you might be in the most difficult position," Chizhov was quoted as replying, "it is the first time for me to receive such a consolation."

In postponing the trip, Yeltsin initially cited domestic problems but then blamed Japan for pushing too hard on its claims over four Russian-held islands off Hokkaido.

Russia insisted top priority be given to Japanese economic assistance to the financially strapped country, while Japan reiterated the return of the islands as a condition for major economic aid.

Developer Reportedly To Build on Shikotan Site

OW1709075792 Tokyo KYODO in English 0737 GMT 17 Sep 92

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 17 KYODO—A Hong Kong developer reportedly granted the right to develop property on a Russian-held island has confirmed the owner of the company lives in Taiwan, the Japanese Foreign Ministry said Thursday [17 September].

The ministry said a staff member of Carson and Kaplan Co. told officials of the Japanese consulate in Hong Kong the company signed the lease contract with Sakhalin province authorities and the owner is a Taiwan resident. The staff member did not disclose further details about the contract.

The southern Kuril executive committee reportedly granted the developer a 50-year lease of 278 hectares of Shikotan island for 125 million dollars. The company plans to construct tourist facilities comprising hotels, casinos, and a cycling track.

The Japanese Government filed a protest Wednesday with the Russian Government over the lease contract.

Shikotan and three other islands off Hokkaido—Etorofu, Kunashiri, and the Habomai islets—were occupied by the Soviet Red Army after Japan's World War II surrender.

Since then Japan has repeatedly claimed sovereignty over the islands and the dispute has plagued relations between the two countries.

Chief Cabinet Secretary Koichi Kato told a news conference that Japan would continue to search for the owner in Taiwan.

"Unless we can confirm who is the real owner, we can't submit" a protest, he said.

Russia on Exemption From Paying Exchange Losses

OW1709140792 Tokyo KYODO in English 1333 GMT 17 Sep 92

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 17 KYODO—Russia has asked Japan to exempt it from bearing the heavy exchange losses it incurred on short-term Soviet trade debts to Japan as a result of the ruble's sharp depreciation against the U.S. dollar, the Japanese Government said Thursday.

The Ministry of International Trade and Industry said eight major Japanese trading companies, including Mitsui and Co., have a total of 330 million dollars in short-term trade claims on former Soviet import corporations.

Russia, which took over the trade debts from the former Soviet Union, has asked the Japanese companies to release it from the burden of the exchange losses.

The ruble depreciated from 1.6 rubles to the U.S. dollar when the former Soviet Union ran into the trade debts to the current 200 rubles to the dollar.

The Japanese trading companies have rejected the request on grounds the contracts call for payments for imports in U.S. dollars, and that the depreciation of the ruble is an internal problem.

Earlier, a broad agreement was reached between the Soviet bank of foreign economic affairs, Vneshekonombank (VEB), and a syndicate of Japanese banks, including the Bank of Tokyo, that the trade debts should be turned into debts between VEB and the Japanese syndicate.

However, the new Russian request has made it inevitable to start the negotiations from scratch, Japanese sources said.

Ex-German Minister Proposes Russia Join G-7

OW1709130792 Tokyo KYODO in English 1251 GMT 17 Sep 92

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 17 KYODO—Former German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher said here Thursday that Russia needs to join the Group of Seven (G-7) major industrialized nations to help create a post-cold war new order.

Delivering a speech at a symposium on European Unification sponsored by the YOMIURI SHIMBUN newspaper, Genscher said a "G-8" including Russia was indispensable as the country will remain a decisive power in Europe and the world despite its domestic problems.

Genscher, in Tokyo on a five-day visit through Friday, said Russia should be stabilized and integrated in world politics and urged support for President Boris Yeltsin in his efforts to overcome the country's Stalinist past.

On international economic affairs, Genscher criticized G-7 countries—Britain, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, and the United States—for not having made a breakthrough in stalled world trade talks, and said its economic and financial policies in reaction to the collapse of the Warsaw Pact and the Soviet Union were a failure.

"They (the G-7) did not master their economic and political responsibility to the necessary extent in recent years," he said.

Genscher called on the G-7 to jointly face global challenges like famines, environmental destruction, weapon exports, and the rapid increase of the world population.

The former German foreign minister called for reform of the United Nations and said he supported Japan's claim for a permanent seat in the U.N. Security Council. "The Japanese vote may not be missing in a newly organized Security Council."

"Germany rather shows restraint in this discussion, not out of disinterest, but because the question of how the European Community (EC) will be represented (in the Security Council) in the future has not been decided yet," he said on why Germany is not actively campaigning for a permanent seat.

EC members Britain and France hold permanent seats on the U.N. Security Council.

Genscher said a reformed U.N. must give up its formal impartiality and take sides against aggression, violation of human rights, and expulsion.

Besides "blue helmets" for peacekeeping operations and combat troops, the U.N. should be furnished with "green helmets" to fight natural and nuclear disasters, he said.

Genscher welcomed Japan's readiness to play a more active role in international politics and said Germany will seek close cooperation with Japan in creating worldwide stability.

After arriving in Tokyo on Monday, Genscher met separately with Japanese Foreign Minister Michio Watanabe on Wednesday and Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa earlier Thursday.

Itinerary Set for Imperial Couple's China Visit

OW1709041292 Tokyo KYODO in English 0354 GMT 17 Sep 92

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 17 KYODO—The itinerary for a visit to China by Emperor Akihito and Empress Michiko in late October will include dialogue with academics and university students, government sources said Thursday.

Attention was focused on encounters with private citizens such as academics and scholars at the request of the emperor just as it was during last year's imperial visit to three Southeast Asian nations, the sources said.

The timetable was arranged in consultations in Beijing between the first advance team of Japan's Imperial Household Agency and Chinese Government officials, they said. The advance team visited China September 9 and returned home Wednesday night.

The itinerary of the imperial visit set for October 23-28 to mark the 20th anniversary of normalization of ties between the two countries will be formalized by the cabinet by the end of September after the agency works out further details, the sources said.

According to the schedule, the imperial couple will depart Japan on the morning of October 23 and arrive in Beijing in the afternoon. They will attend a welcome ceremony to be held at Beijing's Tiananmen Square before meeting with Chinese President Yang Shangkun at the Great Hall of the People.

The emperor and empress will also attend a welcoming dinner party to be sponsored by Yang and stay at the Diaoyutai Guesthouse.

On October 24, they are scheduled to visit the Great Wall in the morning and confer with Chinese Communist Party General Secretary Jiang Zemin, Premier Li Peng and scholars in the afternoon.

At night, the couple will attend a dinner party to be given by Jiang, according to the itinerary.

The couple will go to the Palace Museum on the morning of October 25 and proceed to the ancient capital of Xian in the afternoon where they are to stay at a hotel.

On October 26, the couple are slated to visit four locations, among them a historical museum of Shaanxi Province. They will move to Shanghai the following day to talk with academics and university students. The two will stay at a government guesthouse in the largest city in China.

The emperor and empress will visit an agricultural village in a suburb of Shanghai, as well as meet with Japanese nationals residing in China, on October 28, the final day of their six-day tour of China.

The imperial couple will leave for home in the afternoon on the day, according to the schedule.

Burma Queried About Rumored China-Built Base

OW1709113992 Tokyo KYODO in English 1126 GMT 17 Sep 92

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 17 KYODO—Japan has asked Myanmar [Burma] about a rumored naval base being built with Chinese assistance on the Andaman Sea coast under a secret agreement, Foreign Ministry sources said Thursday [17 September].

The sources, who did not indicate when the query was made, said Myanmar has so far not confirmed or denied the rumor, which has been denied by China.

Diplomatic sources in Beijing earlier Thursday said China is helping Myanmar build a base on an island in southern Myanmar, situated across a channel from Indian naval facilities on the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

The Beijing sources said that in return for China's assistance, Myanmar has agreed to let it use the base, which would signal an expansion of Chinese naval power beyond the South China Sea to the Indian Ocean.

A senior Japanese Foreign Ministry official, speaking on condition of anonymity, said he doubted the report, as China appears to be channeling all its efforts into strengthening its naval presence in the area of its coastal waters.

"There are a lot of rumors and we have been unable to identify which information is right and which is wrong," said another Japanese Foreign Ministry official.

First Group of Peacekeepers Leaves for Cambodia

OW1709034992 Tokyo KYODO in English 0325 GMT 17 Sep 92

[Text] Kure, Hiroshima Pref., Sept. 17 KYODO—The first batch of Japanese peacekeepers bound for Cambodia departed from Kure in Hiroshima Prefecture on Thursday morning, amid protests against Japan's first overseas dispatch of ground troops since World War II.

Thirty-four members of the Ground Self-Defense Force (GSDF), along with 23 vehicles loaded on two transport ships and a supply ship, left port at Kure at 8:54 A.M., the first Self-Defense Forces (SDF) personnel to go overseas since the enactment in June of Japan's United Nations Peacekeeping Cooperation Law.

Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa commented on the deployment at a meeting of governors at his official residence, saying it was an important step for Japan in increasing its contributions to world peace.

The troops will maintain the vehicles, which will be used by the second advance team of engineering troops, set to fly to Cambodia in early October, SDF officials said.

The first advance team of engineering troops will be dispatched in late September.

The two transport ships, the 2,000-ton Miura and the 2,000-ton Ojika, and the 8,100-ton supply ship Towada should arrive at Kompong Som in southern Cambodia in about two weeks.

The three ships also are loaded with 150 tons of food and fuel for the SDF personnel.

The main group of 380 troops will leave October 13 to begin full peacekeeping efforts in the war-ravaged country at the end of the month.

Aside from training operations, Thursday's deployment also was the first time SDF troops have gone overseas since Maritime Self-Defense Forces took part in minesweeping operations in the Persian Gulf last year.

About 1,200 people attended a send-off ceremony on the docks of the Maritime Self-Defense Force base, including Deputy Chief Cabinet Secretary Motoji Kondo, Hirohide Uozumi, parliamentary vice director general of the Defense Agency, GSDF chief of staff Gen. Tetsuya Nishimoto, agency officials and the families of the SDF members.

"Your sweat, effort and sense of mission will deepen understanding of the peacekeeping activities and raise the public estimate of and trust in the SDF both at home and abroad," said Sohei Miyashita, director general of the Defense Agency, in a speech Uozumi read.

About 500 police were on alert around the pier because of protesters opposing the SDF's deployment. Forty-seven boats of the 6th Regional Maritime Safety Headquarters were on guard on the sea.

About 150 protesters demonstrated from small boats in the water around the Kure port, saying the peacekeeping law violates Japan's pacifist Constitution which renounces the use of force to settle international disputes.

They also protested the use of the Kure port for sending the troops overseas because it was used last year by the minesweepers that went to the Persian Gulf.

One male protester aged around 20 was arrested when he climbed a fence to enter the MSDF base, police said.

After a request from the United Nations for 683 Japanese peacekeepers in Cambodia, the government approved a plan earlier this month to send more than 1,800 military and civilian personnel. The Japanese peacekeeping mission ends in October 1993.

Barring Yugoslavia From UN Activities Supported

OW1709033892 Tokyo KYODO in English 0327 GMT 17 Sep 92

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 17 KYODO—Japan signaled support Thursday of a bid by major Western powers to bar Serbian-dominated Yugoslavia from participating in United Nations activities.

Top government spokesman Koichi Kato told a news conference that Japan shares the view of countries such as Britain and the United States which do not regard the new Yugoslavia—now consisting of Serbia and Montenegro—as the automatic successor of the former Yugoslavia.

Japan is considering approving a UN resolution depriving Yugoslavia of its standing in the United Nations, Kato said.

Britain is leading a resolution that would prevent Yugoslavia from making statements or casting votes in the world body, though the Belgrade government would officially keep its seat.

The move is aimed at punishing Yugoslavia for its role in the war against Bosnia-Hercegovina.

If the UN Security Council concurs, Yugoslavia would be the second nation after South Africa to have its participation in the world body severely curtailed. Japan currently holds one of the 10 nonpermanent rotating seats on the Security Council.

Government Welcomes 'Democratic' Thai Election

OW1609121792 Tokyo KYODO in English 1132 GMT 16 Sep 92

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 16 KYODO—Japan welcomes the holding of a democratic parliamentary election in Thailand last Sunday, a Foreign Ministry official said Wednesday.

"Japan highly values the fact that the election was held in accordance with democratic procedures," said the official, who spoke on condition of anonymity.

He noted that bilateral relations are expected to progress without any radical changes as Thailand's foreign policy is generally consistent.

The official said Japan hopes the new government, expected to be formed by a coalition of four parties within the next 10 days or so, will "reflect the will and aspirations of the Thai people."

Thailand's previous election in March had brought to power Suchinda Khraprayun, an unelected general who spearheaded the February 1991 military coup against the elected government of then Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan.

Suchinda resigned in disgrace after public outrage at the slaying of scores of pro-democracy demonstrators by government soldiers between May 17-20.

The four pro-democracy parties forming the coalition won a total of 185 seats in the 360-seat lower house of parliament in Sunday's vote and subsequently chose Democratic Party leader Chuan Likphai to be the next prime minister.

Aid Offered To Repatriate Angolan Refugees

OW1609115192 Tokyo KYODO in English 1048 GMT 16 Sep 92

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 16 KYODO—Japan will extend 2 million dollars in funds to a United Nations agency to facilitate repatriation of refugees who have fled protracted warfare in Angola, the Foreign Ministry announced Wednesday.

The aid will go toward a June 11 appeal by the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) for 55 million dollars in funds from the international community for a 17-month project to repatriate 300,000 refugees to Angola from neighboring Zambia and Zaire.

Officials said the appeal has had little response since mid-August, when the UNHCR complained that only 2 million dollars, from four Nordic countries, had been received at that point, one month into the project.

The officials noted that the Japanese contribution should meet somewhat less than 10 percent of the project's total requirement of 26 million dollars for this year.

They did not rule out a supplementary pledge in the future, saying it would depend on how other donor countries respond to the UNHCR appeal.

The announcement was timed to coincide with Japan's dispatch to war-scarred Angola earlier in the day of a [words indistinct] member team to monitor the country's presidential and parliamentary elections scheduled for September 29 and 30.

Hatakeyama Expresses Concern Over NAFTA

OW1709125392 Tokyo KYODO in English 1223 GMT 17 Sep 92

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 17 KYODO—Visiting Deputy U.S. Trade Representative Michael Moskow on Thursday stressed the need for resuming negotiations with Japan on renewing a multilateral steel agreement, International Trade and Industry Ministry officials said.

Moskow made the remark at a meeting with Noboru Hatakeyama, vice minister for international affairs of the ministry, the officials said.

Moskow also called for dialogue among government and private sectors of Japan, the United States, and the European Community, they said.

Hatakeyama expressed regret over a preliminary finding by the U.S. International Trade Commission that steel imports have harmed the U.S. steel industry, they said.

The ministry has contended that Japan's steel exports remained at low levels under the voluntary restraint arrangement which expired last March.

Hatakeyama agreed with Moskow to continue steel agreement negotiations, but specific timing to resume the talks was not mentioned, they said.

Hatakeyama also expressed concern over the North American Trade Agreement (NAFTA), saying the accord among the United States, Canada, and Mexico appears to have some problems, the officials said.

Hatakeyama cited as one of the problems a provision setting down local-content requirements for vehicle production. The requirements are supposed to be gradually raised from 50 percent to 62.5 percent, they said.

Hatakeyama called for a quick review of the NAFTA by the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), the officials said.

Moskow gave assurances that the agreement will be "submitted" to the GATT for examination, they said.

They quoted Moskow as saying that he believes the agreement is "consistent" with GATT rules.

Britain's Withdrawal From ERM Said Inevitable

OW1709041192 Tokyo KYODO in English 0348 GMT 17 Sep 92

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 17 KYODO—Britain's temporary withdrawal of the pound from the European monetary system's Exchange Rate Mechanism (ERM) was "inevitable" to stabilize its currency, Finance Ministry sources said Thursday.

The ministry hopes the European Community (EC) monetary committee will come up with adequate measures to stabilize the situation, they said.

They called the chaotic situation in the European financial markets as "basically an issue in Europe," but pointed to the dollar being pushed up amid the turmoil and said it is affecting other currencies in foreign exchanges.

The ministry is carefully monitoring further developments, they said.

Sources at the Bank of Japan (BOJ) said they think Britain's move indicates that the British monetary authorities have decided the pound cannot be protected by central bank intervention in exchange markets or by raising its minimum lending rate.

Some kind of measures will be necessary, including revaluation of the German mark, to realign European currencies, they said.

The BOJ sources said increasing speculative buying of the mark against the pound was probably done by people who expect a major realignment phase will come up in the European Exchange Rate Mechanism in the near future.

That expectation was prompted by the revaluation of the pound against the Italian lira, contrary to the fact that Germany had cut its official discount rate on the condition of a devaluation of both the lira and the pound, the sources said.

Miyazawa Comments on Exchange Rate Expectations

OW1709032492 Tokyo KYODO in English 0310 GMT 17 Sep 92

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 17 KYODO—Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa said Thursday he does not expect interest rate fluctuations in Europe to affect Japanese rates.

Speaking to reporters, Miyazawa expressed hope that finance ministers and central bankers of the Group of Seven (G-7) nations will coordinate monetary policies when they meet in Washington over the weekend.

Chief Cabinet Secretary Koichi Kato told a separate news conference that he hoped related countries would coordinate policies to stabilize foreign exchange rates.

"We are taking note of the exchange rate fluctuations, and will take the appropriate response," he said.

Kato also said interest rate fluctuations in foreign countries would not affect Japan's monetary policy.

Kato Hints at G-7 Exchange Rate Intervention

OW1709093492 Tokyo KYODO in English 0820 GMT 17 Sep 92

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 17 KYODO—Chief Cabinet Secretary Koichi Kato suggested Thursday [17 September] that finance officials of the Group of Seven (G-7) and

other countries may undertake large-scale coordinated intervention to stabilize wildly fluctuating exchange rates in Europe.

"Japan is concerned about and taking note of European currency movements. We will take appropriate cooperative measures in the exchange market as the occasion demands," Kato told a regularly scheduled news conference.

Kato also said he hoped the British pound and Italian lira would stabilize soon.

He was commenting on the decision by Britain and Italy to temporarily withdraw their currencies from the European exchange rate mechanism.

Tokyo Plans To Help Stabilize Currency Market

OW1709120792 Tokyo KYODO in English 1153 GMT 17 Sep 92

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 17 KYODO—Japanese officials expressed determination Thursday to help stabilize the European currency market through cooperation with other countries.

Finance Minister Tsutomu Hata, commenting on currency turmoil in Europe, said Japan will keep close contact with monetary authorities of other countries and cooperate with them in foreign exchange markets as required.

Government officials noted that it is highly unusual for a Japanese foreign minister to announce intentions of intervening in the foreign exchange market.

Hata did not say how Japan would intervene in the market, but analysts said it would consider support buying of the pound and other European currencies whose value has fallen on the market.

He said he hopes measures announced Thursday by monetary officials of the European Community (EC) will lead to stability of the mark in the wake of Britain's temporary withdrawal of the pound from the European monetary system's Exchange Rate Mechanism (ERM).

Chief Cabinet Secretary Koichi Kato also said Japan will cooperate with other countries in intervening in the foreign exchange market.

He suggested that finance officials of the Group of Seven (G-7) and other countries may agree to undertake large-scale coordinated intervention to stabilize wildly fluctuating exchange rates in Europe in their meeting this weekend in Washington.

"Japan is concerned about and taking note of European currency movements. We will take appropriate cooperative measures in the exchange market as the occasion demands," Kato told a regular news conference.

Kato also said he hopes the pound sterling and Italian lira will stabilize soon.

Bank of Japan (BOJ) officials said, meanwhile, Japan is considering intervening in foreign exchange markets by selling German marks for yen to help stabilize the market.

They believe that although the recent instability in the European foreign exchange market is fundamentally an issue for European nations, such turbulence could lead to global instability.

The officials said the market could experience further turmoil should France reject the Maastricht Treaty in Sunday's referendum. They said that could affect the schedule of the European monetary union, which in turn would influence business strategy by Japanese corporations in Europe.

Bank To Sell Marks for Yen To Gain Stability

OW1709113092 Tokyo KYODO in English 1120 GMT 17 Sep 92

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 17 KYODO—Japan is considering intervening in foreign exchange markets by selling German marks for yen in order to help stabilize the market, Bank of Japan officials said Thursday.

Finance ministers and central bankers of the Group of Seven (G-7) industrialized nations are expected to agree on coordinated moves to stabilize the market at their weekend meeting in Washington, and Japan's measures will be conducted in line with G-7 policy, the officials said.

They believe that although the recent instability in the European foreign exchange market is fundamentally an issue concerning European nations, such turbulence could lead to global instability.

The officials said the market could experience further turmoil should France reject the Maastricht Treaty in Sunday's referendum. They said that could affect the schedule of the European Monetary Union, which in turn would influence business strategy by Japanese corporations in Europe.

Posts Minister Said Involved in Sagawa Scandal

OW1709004692 Tokyo KYODO in English 0031 GMT 17 Sep 92

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 17 KYODO—Posts and Telecommunications Minister Hideo Watanabe accepted 200 million yen out of the dubious political funds allegedly given to former Niigata Governor Kiyoshi Kaneko from a scandal-tainted trucking company, the MAINICHI SHIMBUN reported Thursday.

According to the mass-circulation daily, Hiroyasu Watanabe, 58, former president of Tokyo Sagawa Kyubin Co., told campaign managers for Kaneko that he had funneled to Watanabe two-thirds of the 300 million

yen Kaneko is suspected of having received in undeclared political donations before the June 1989 gubernatorial election in Niigata Prefecture.

Kaneko, 60, resigned as governor amid allegations he received 300 million yen from Tokyo Sagawa Kyubin in May 1989.

The Tokyo District Public Prosecutors' Office must have confirmed Kaneko's remarks through questioning from aides of the posts minister, which was aimed at unraveling the flow of the remaining 200 million yen, the MAINICHI said.

The minister, elected from the No. 3 constituency of Niigata Prefecture, was the head of the Niigata chapter of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party at the time of the 1989 governor's election. The position enabled him to assure Kaneko of the party's support in the election.

Tokyo Sagawa's Watanabe, who has been charged with aggravated breach of trust, earlier was reported to have channeled the 200 million yen to now-deceased former Justice Minister Shin Hasegawa, the MAINICHI said.

Brokers Urged To Regain Market Confidence

OW1709101292 Tokyo KYODO in English 0817 GMT 17 Sep 92

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 17 KYODO—Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa urged the securities industry Thursday to put in more effort to attract investors back to the stock market.

Speaking at an annual meeting of brokerage houses held in Tokyo, Miyazawa said he is strongly looking forward to greater efforts by brokerages along with the government's economic stimulus package to regain public confidence and revitalize the stock market.

Also speaking at the meeting, Finance Minister Tsutomu Hata and Bank of Japan Governor Yasushi Mieno stressed the need to regain investors' faith.

Hata said the securities industry should focus on creating a transparent, fair market, and that his ministry will push forward with the internationalization and liberalization of the Japan's capital and financial markets.

Mieno suggested brokerage houses improve their management structures and provide appropriate information to investors.

Miyazawa said consumption is stagnant in Japan, but he hopes the 1.7 trillion yen fiscal package and the recent discount rate cuts will lead the economy into domestic and demand-driven sustainable growth.

Mieno said the economy remains in a tough adjustment phase.

Employment Subsidy Plan Draws Mixed Reaction

OW1609115892 Tokyo KYODO in English 1135 GMT 16 Sep 92

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 16 KYODO—Industries showed mixed reaction Wednesday to a Labor Ministry council proposal to ease regulations on applying the government's employment adjustment subsidy.

Industry sources said the business community was divided, with some companies welcoming the proposal while others expressed concern about being labeled as recession-hit industries.

The Labor Ministry's Central Employment Security Council recommended Wednesday the government ease regulations on the employment adjustment subsidy to allay the burden of personnel costs shouldered by corporations during economic stagnation.

The recommendation makes it easier for companies under financial pressure to seek the subsidy.

The steel industry, suffering from a protracted market slump, generally welcomed the recommendation while automakers maintained a cautious stance on the issue.

"Steel production has declined more than 5.0 percent (from a year earlier) but the number of workers has not decreased that much," an official at Kawasaki Steel Corp. said, and he welcomed the proposal.

Electronics parts manufacturers welcomed the proposal but expressed concern that the recommendation would make it harder for them to get loans from banks.

The automobile industry said it is waiting to see if any automakers will apply for the subsidy.

The Electronics Industries Association of Japan said it will ask the government to designate it eligible for the subsidy in early October.

The association is composed of 230 makers of electronic equipment and components, many of which face poor business results due to sluggish demand for audio and visual devices.

MITI To Ask Firms for Environmental Plans

OW1709141992 Tokyo KYODO in English 1359 GMT 17 Sep 92

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 17 KYODO—The Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) will ask major private companies to draw up "voluntary plans" to protect the global environment, ministry officials said Thursday.

With an ultimate goal of creating a corporate society in harmony with the environment, the plans are expected to include reduction of the use of ozone-depleting chlorofluorocarbons and energy-saving measures, the MITI officials said.

The ministry plans to submit to the next regular Diet session a bill to provide financial and tax-credit support to companies which make efforts to protect the environment, they said.

More than 300 companies will be required to present the plans with specific targets on the introduction of energy-saving facilities and equipment, reduction of chlorofluorocarbons and industrial waste emissions, and recycling, among other goals, the officials said.

Interim targets are to be attained by 1995 and long-term targets by 2000, they added.

The ministry will also call for companies to put voluntary restraints on their overseas activities so as to protect the environment in those regions, they said.

The ministry intends to make the request to companies after a September 28 consultation with a subcommittee set up under a joint conference of the industrial structure council, advisory committee for energy, and industrial technology council, they said.

North Korea

Premiers Give Keynote Speeches at 16 Sep Talks

Yon Hyong-muk's Speech

SK1609064192 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 0220 GMT 16 Sep 92

["Keynote speech" by Yon Hyong-muk, premier of the DPRK Administration Council and head of North side's delegation to the North-South high-level talks, at first-day session of the eighth North-South high-level talks held in Pyongyang on 16 September—recorded]

[Text] Prime Minister Chong Won-sik and members of the South side's delegation:

At a time when peace and independent and peaceful reunification of the nation are desired more urgently than ever before, we come together today with a grave sense of responsibility to respond to the earnest aspirations of all fellow countrymen who wish to see as a reality at an early date the precious documents of agreement attained by both sides.

First of all, I am pleased to meet you again after several months. I again extend greetings of warm welcome to you who came to Pyongyang for today's eighth high-level talks.

Two years have already passed since the curtain of the North-South high-level talks was raised amid great interest at home and abroad concerning the current eighth talks.

Although there were some vicissitudes in this course, the sincere efforts made by both sides have brought about rightful fruition and inspired fellow countrymen with a new hope for peace and reunification, thus giving them joy.

In particular, the Agreement on Reconciliation, Nonaggression, and Cooperation and Exchange Between the North and the South and a Joint Declaration on the Denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula were effectuated at the sixth talks. This is an epoch-making event which provided another new milestone on the road of achieving the nation's peace and reunification. As a party concerned with the talks, we are very pleased with this.

We effected progress in our talks thereafter. The North-South liaison office was established in Panmunjom respectively for mutual liaison and discussions. Subcommittees in each domain, including Political, Military, and Cooperation and Exchange Subcommittees, and three joint committees were organized to work out concrete measures for implementation and observance of agreed-upon documents.

A certain extent of progress has been made in discussions of subcommittees up to now. Despite a number of differences in views, our talks have made a steady advance, step by step, as they repeated without stalemate and retreat.

The entire course of the North-South high-level talks, in which we sought mutual approach by removing the curtain of deep and long-existing misunderstanding and distrust with sincerity and patience, gave us confidence that this course, although difficult to advance, is a hopeful road along which we can reach the terminal point by overcoming all difficulties.

I hope that today's eighth talks will attain another precious success, as good as that of the past talks, so that our confidence can be deepened. I hope that today's talks will give the sense of trust in our talks to those fellow countrymen who are still watching us doubtfully.

Delegates of the South side: The prevailing international situation attaches a greater importance to the North-South high-level talks we have undertaken. With the collapse of the East-West cold war structure, the danger of clashes and war between big countries has been removed to a certain extent. The end of the past Soviet-U.S. confrontation, however, does not mean that the world is changing merely into one color and is moving under one baton. Detente between big countries is not leading to overall global peace.

Unlike superficial observation and evaluation, the world facing us today is diversified and its situation is very complex. The collapse of the East-West cold war structure is inspiring the aspirations for independence of nations and states which lived under domination and subjugation of bigger countries. Being influenced by this, many nations and peoples of the world have entered the road of carving out their destinies independently and according to their own situation.

By pursuing independence, we should correctly look at the basic trend of the present situation which is developing in a diversified manner and should correctly decide on the direction for the nation to progress by adopting this trend.

The issue of war and peace under the present international situation still remains as a focal point of world interest.

The hegemonist ambition of superpowers and their policy based on the position of strength are being more undisguisedly exposed. Because of this, the independence of small countries is being gravely threatened.

To enforce the new global order of its own style on other people, the United States is perpetrating interference and aggression in many parts of the world by wielding its armed forces.

Because of traditional doctrine concerning ruling through division, domestic and international conflicts were touched off. Even religious and racial disputes were added to these conflicts. As a result, armed clashes and insurrections have overwhelmed more nations and have expanded to more areas and more nations. No one can predict when they will develop into a new international dispute and war.

The subject which we cannot but pay particular attention to is Japan, which is rapidly emerging as a new military power.

Japan's emergence as a big military power is merely a matter of time. The nuclear development capabilities which Japan has reached today show that Japan is able to arm itself with nuclear arms at any time and will become a strong nuclear state.

Everyone is worried about Japan's nuclear armament and its becoming a big military power that gravely threatens peace in Asia. Everyone, in particular, is worried about this new factor further endangering peace on the Korean peninsula.

We should deservedly heighten vigilance against all these factors endangering peace and causing instability. We should, above all, make our best efforts for the common safety of the people and peace of the nation.

We should more seriously realize how precious the North-South high-level talks, being held at this time, are and how great a historic significance they have in jointly safeguarding the nation's interest and jointly achieving peace in the nation while coping with the prevailing situation with the initiative.

Can the North and the South jointly defend the common national interests as one nation? Can they jointly achieve the nation's common cause of peace, and can they open the road of reunification by going beyond the fence of their own political systems? Today's international circumstances urgently demand that we answer these questions. The mission to answer them is assigned to these very North-South high-level talks.

Delegates of the South side: In view of the urgent and important mission given to the North-South high-level talks, we cannot consider the works of our talks as satisfactory.

In view of their significance, documents of agreement, which were already adopted and effectuated, are very precious. They still remain, however, merely as documents on the table.

Although the time of promise has passed, the important points agreed upon at the seventh talks have not been implemented. The work of discussing the annexed agreement in the Political Subcommittee could not solve the deadlock [kobirul nomta], and joint committees—organizations of implementing the North-South agreement—have not been formed. Even already-formed committees have not been properly operated. This is the reality.

The point which we regret in particular is that the Political Subcommittee is merely repeating its past arguments, which were seen in the early stage of talks, by distorting the basic spirit of the North-South agreement and putting forward unreasonable assertions on many occasions.

The issues of dispute raised in the recent Political Subcommittee meeting were the issue of the basic spirit of the North-South agreement; the issue of the character of North-South relations; and the issue of recognizing each other's entity. These are principle issues on which both sides had already agreed at the North-South high-level talks and are clearly and justly regulated in the North-South agreement. Examining and discussing these principle issues again in one subcommittee meeting is improper. Furthermore, when these principle issues are interpreted selfishly, which conflicts with the original purpose, the consequences will be very grave.

In this connection, we do not want to repeat the disputes carried out in the past. However, since issues were raised by your side, and considering the seriousness of the issues and the future of the talks, we think that it is necessary to clearly reveal our opinion on your side's wrong opinions.

First, your side should not distort the basic spirit of the North-South agreement. The basic spirit of the North-South agreement means that consistently included in the North-South agreement and the joint desire and goal of the North-South agreement. An independent spirit is consistently included in the North-South agreement. This means that both sides should resolve the nation's internal issue through their own efforts and strength without dependence on any outside forces.

I believe your side is well aware of the fact that we are consistently adhering to the independent position in all policies at home and abroad including the policy for the fatherland's reunification. We are also well aware of the fact that in recent talks with us, your side repeatedly emphasized that issues should be resolved by the South and North as parties concerned. This kind of joint will is making both sides reconfirm the three principles for the fatherland's reunification centered on the independent principle. This has also given birth to today's North-South agreement. This kind of spirit is embodied in every paragraph of the North-South agreement.

In the North-South agreement, the joint desire and goal to achieve the nation's greatest task of achieving the country's peace and reunification is clearly elucidated. This is also a clear manifestation of our independent spirit to realize this by giving priority to our national demand and interest. As clearly stated here, the basic spirit of the North-South agreement is the independent spirit.

The country's division, which happened because of outside forces and which is continuing because of outside forces, should come to an end through our nation's independent strength. Also because of the lofty and independent spirit of achieving by ourselves the fatherland's peaceful and prosperous reunification, the North-South agreement has weighty significance. Here is the basis for us to say that the adoption and effectuation of the North-South agreement is the victory of the independent idea and the victory of the national idea.

However, your side is saying that the character of North-South relations is the basic spirit of the North-South agreement. In the Political Subcommittee meeting, after explaining the so-called character of South-North relations in your own accord, your side said that this is the basic spirit included in the South-North basic agreement as agreed by both the North side and the South side. At that time, your side also emphasized that we must be faithful to the basic spirit of the South-North basic agreement.

The issue of character in North-South relations was one of the original preconditions for the North-South agreement. However, this is not an ideology consistently included in the spirit of the North-South agreement; moreover, it is not our idea or goal.

We are fully aware of why your side is distorting, falsely and illogically, the basic spirit of the North-South agreement. The issue of the basic spirit of the North-South agreement is not a mere issue concerning theories or formalities but a serious issue affecting the implementation and observance of the North-South agreement.

Secondly, your side should correctly understand the character of North-South relations. North-South relations are not relations between two states but special relations established temporarily on the way to reunification. The two sides confirmed this formulation in the preamble of the North-South agreement. In this formulation, North-South relations are clearly defined here faultlessly and clearly. Therefore, there is nothing to add to or subtract from this formulation, and there is no basis for a different interpretation.

Nevertheless, your side groundlessly distorts this formulation and says that North-South relations are relations between UN member states and relations between the ROK and the DPRK. In addition, your side concludes that, therefore, two Koreas are a reality. Moreover, your side says that the special relations between the North and South mean double relations having the two aspects of internal relations and international relations. However, there is no basis to support your side's opinion in the content specified in the North-South agreement. First of all, there is no basis to say that North-South relations are relations between UN member states and relations between the ROK and the DPRK. In the formulation agreed upon by both sides, it is rather clearly stipulated that North-South relations are not relations between states but are internal relations within the nation.

Your side is saying that externally South-North relations are relations between states, but North-South relations are relations between the North and South. Also to view North-South relations externally has no significance at all to us.

Even though the North and South joined the United Nations together, there is no change in North-South relations as internal relation within the nation. Since your side joined the United Nations and even before then, your side regarded North-South relations as relations of states. This proves that North-South relations have nothing to do with the fact that both sides joined the United Nations.

Your side is insisting that North-South relations are relations between states. This not only completely runs counter to the regulation on the character of North-South relations as agreed by both sides, but its incorrectness is also being clearly revealed through the attitude taken by your side until now.

During the fourth round of talks, your side presented a draft document called the Agreement on Reconciliation, Nonaggression, and Exchange and Cooperation between the ROK and the DPRK. In this agreement, your side withdrew the use of names of the countries because of our opposition. Your side had proposed the establishment of permanent liaison missions in each other's areas, but this was also withdrawn.

It has now become an ordinary practice for the two sides to describe each another as the North and South and call documents agreed upon between them letters of agreement [habuiso], rather than a treaty or agreement [hyopchong]. All these things show that the talks which had been held so far were held under the condition of one Korea, not two Koreas, and that your side itself has acknolwedged there is one Korea.

If the relations between the North and South are neither ones between countries nor international relations, it is clear beyond further debate that there is no reason for a duplicate interpretation of the special nature of North-South relations. If this is the case, what does it mean to say that North-South relations are ones of a special nature? As is clearly put in writing in the preamble of the North-South agreement, this shows: First, the relations between the North and South are not ones between countries, although they are divided into two regions and two systems; second, the relations are forward-looking ones on the road of seeking reunification, in which the division is not perpetual, although they are divided; third, accordingly, the relations are not permanent but only temporary and tentative ones which will exist only until reunification is achieved.

The three elements of the mutual relations between the North and the South—noninternational, forward-looking, and temporary—intensely show the special nature of the currently divided North and South and their relations. These three elements are the summation [chongche] of the characteristics of North-South relations which the two sides have agreed upon.

If it is attempted to avoid acknowledgement of this clear fact, and if it is attempted to distort the nature of North-South relations, this, too, is not a matter of mere logic but a matter of important practice which affects the implementation and respect of the North-South agreement.

Thirdly, a correct stand should be taken with regard to the recognition of identity [silche]. Your side's assertion linked with the question of recognizing identity shows two problems. One is that your side's assertion runs counter to the agreement between us. Your side says that the so-called Republic of Korea must be recognized as an identity or a country, and that state relations between the Republic of Korea and the DPRK must be recognized. Our common starting point, however, must be the definition of the North- South relations which is described in the North-South agreement.

As noted earlier, the two sides acknowledged and agreed in the North-South agreement that North-South relations are not ones between countries but internal relations of a nation. In this respect, your side's assertion diametrically runs counter to the first theme of the North-South agreement about North-South relations. If your side, therefore, denies the basic theme of the agreement despite your side's signature on it, and resumes the debates of the past, we can never advance talks and can never trust each other in holding talks at all.

Another problem in your side's assertion regarding the recognition of identity is that your side's assertion is aimed at legalizing and perpetuating the division of the nation into two countries. In a nutshell, your side's assertion is open separatism. We have noted this many times. We once again clearly note that Korea is one and that North-South relations are internal relations and, accordingly, there can never be two countries in North-South relations. Of course, we should start from reality. However, what is reality? It is that our country is divided into the North and South and that mutually different ideologies and systems exist in the North and South. Your side postulates [kwichak] that reality is the existence of the Republic of Korea and says that precisely this must be recognized. Your side, however, must not forget that your side has continued to refuse to recognize the existence of two countries in our country from the very first day since the Republic of Korea was established; this is still clearly defined in the constitution of your side.

Whether the existence of two countries is recognized is not a matter of admitting reality but a matter linked with the position toward division or reunification.

The division of our country was caused by foreign forces and this is precisely what they must assume responsibility for in history. Then why should we now acknowledge and agree on the existence of two countries and legalize it and assume responsibility for it? I think your side, too, has no desire to assume that responsibility.

Needless to say, the division is the worst misfortune and agony for our nation. Division is already much more heartbreaking than we can tolerate. Then why should we acknowledge and agree on the existence of two countries and legalize and perpetuate the division? There is absolutely no reason to do this. If we do so, this is a stand to continue to live divided, not a stand toward reunification.

Today when we seek national reconciliation and unity and the peaceful reunification of the country, legalizing and perpetuating the division can never be allowed.

Delegates of the South: Regarding the practical aspects of your side's wrong assertions regarding the basic spirit of the North-South agreement, regarding the nature of North-South relations, and regarding the recognition of identity, it can be said that your side regards the relations with foreign forces as more important than national interest. It can also be said that your side considers the small interest of one side more important than the overall interest of reunification.

First of all, your side denies the spirit of independence which is the basic spirit of the North-South agreement and attempts to turn North-South relations into relations between two countries and into international relations. This shows your side's special interest in relations with foreign forces. In other words, such an attitude of your side internationalizes the internal affairs of the nation, legalizes the foreign relations of the past era of confrontation, and keeps open the way for foreign intervention. Such a theory of your side has been clearly disclosed already in the course of annexed agreement discussion at the meetings of subcommittees.

No interference should be made in the foreign relations of the opposing side based on the sides' agreement that two sides would mutually acknowledge and respect the

system of the opposing side and would not interfere in the internal affairs of the opposing side. North-South relations, however, are the internal relations of the nation. What is against the common interest of the nation, therefore, must be checked [kyuje] and, furthermore, legalizing the foreign relations of the past era of confrontation and allowing foreign intervention can never be tolerated.

We must consider our nation's and country's interest and destiny first and must attach greatest significance to them.

Even if internationalization is widespread in the world today, countries and nations are different from one another and the reality is that life is lived with the nation-state as an entity. Foreign relations, too, are absolutely based on the interest of one's own nation and country.

Internationalization and foreign relations are significant only when one's nation and country exist; internationalization and foreign relations are not significant without them. If and when we place relations with outside forces above our national interests instead of seeing problems from a standpoint of independence, our nation will always fall prey to outside forces.

In this connection, I would like to frankly ask your side: Today, does your side consider its alliance with the United States or with Japan more precious than great national unity with us?

If your side would truly end the cold war era sense of confrontation, consider the nation's common interests first, and regard the country's peace and reunification as the nation's supreme interest, it should reject foreign forces and return to an independent stance so that the North and the South can pool strength to solve problems. This is exactly our practical conclusion on the basic problems now under discussion.

Next, your side's attempt to legalize the division between the North and the South as a division between states by talking about recognizing the existence of states or about recognizing authority is aimed at applying the principle of noninterference in another state's internal affairs to the other side's internal affairs. In other words, your side's attitude means legalizing the antireunification domestic institution formed in the past confrontational era by giving priority to the institution's interests over the entire nation's interests. Such an aim of your side was revealed in the course of discussing annexed agreements in subcommittee meetings.

Neither side should interfere in the other side's internal affairs, as both sides had agreed. However, because North-South relations are internal relations of the nation, those internal affairs that run counter to the entire nation's interests, which are peace and reunification, should be controlled regardless of whether they are from the past or can be anticipated in the future.

Of course, one's own institution is also important. However, national interests and national destiny are more important. An institution, no matter how good it may be, is significant only when the nation exists, and an institution which is apart from the nation cannot be considered. If national interests, which are peace and reunification, are victimized because of the interests of one side's institution, we will be destined to become an unhappy nation living alone in the era of the cold war without achieving peace and reunification.

In this connection I would like to frankly ask your side once again: Does your side treasure the National Security Law more than the nation's unity and reunfication?

Today, when the North and the South seek to achieve reunification through reconciliation, your side should give priority to the nation's common interests and remove those legacies of the confrontation policy hindering national unity and should no longer consider them as sacred and inviolable. This is another practical conclusion of our side on the basic problems now under discussion.

South side's delegates: What is hindering progress in the North-South high-level talks today exists not only in the conference room but also outside it. A series of recent developments which took place outside the conference room has cooled North-South relations and exerted unfavorable influence upon the atmosphere of the talks.

At the seventh round of talks, we noted the insignificance of your side's commotion concerning the nuclear issue and stressed that such a commotion should not exert influence on our talks. To our regret, however, your side's commotion concerning the nuclear issue has become more unscrupulous with each passing day. As a result, not only North-South agreement discussions have been delayed, but also the work of exchanging the old parents' home-visiting groups and the art troupes—which our side proposed and set the date—has not been realized.

We regret this very much. What we particularly regret is your side's attitude of blindly following the U.S. commotion concerning the nuclear issue. What is the source of the commotion concerning the nuclear issue? Why did your side go so far as to raise the nuclear issue as a precondition for progress of the talks and for cooperation and exchange after the North-South agreement was adopted and effectuated? This is already known to the world.

Through this fact we can realize that outside forces' influence is being infiltrated into the site of our talks, and we cannot but deplore your side's attitude of blindly playing into another's hands.

The start of the North-South high-level talks proceeded originally from the purpose to solve the internal affairs of the nation between the North and South. The North-South agreement and all other successes achieved so far in the talks are a product of our independent efforts.

Nevertheless, today when the North-South agreement has been adopted and effectuated, if your side creates obstacles before the talks by keeping chime with the commotion concerning the nuclear issue, giving in to pressure of others, future talks will no longer be considered independent.

Your side openly declares that all external factors hindering national reunification have been removed. This, however, is an act of self-deception.

The United States, which has hindered our country's reunification, is applying the brake on North-South unity even now, proceeding from its interests. It does not want to see the high-level talks make progress. Your side probably knows this situation better.

Such being the situation, when your side relies on the United States, our nation's affairs can never be solved independently. Without renoucing such a flunkeyist viewpoint, our national interests cannot be defended.

Your side should keenly feel the responsiblity of having delayed the country's reunification by following the U.S. splittist policy up till now and of having blemished the nation's spirit by infusing the ideology of relying on the United States into the South Korean people. At the same time, it should get rid of its wrong stand, should seek dignity sanely, and thus should become a partner of our independent dialogue.

That your side suspended the Team Spirit joint military exercise this year deserves an affirmative assessment. This year we also did not conduct a comparable military exercise.

In order to remove misunderstanding concerning the nuclear issue, we signed the Nuclear Safeguards Accord with the initiative late last year. This year we opened our nuclear facilities to the International Atomic Energy Agency. The success in talks up to now has been won amid such positive developments of the situation.

Timed to coincide with recent nuclear commotions, however, the situation is returning to the past state of tension.

In place of the Team Spirit joint military exercise, various provocative joint military exercises, including the Focus Lens exercise, have been staged on a larger scale and more frequently, and it has been said that the Team Spirit joint military exercise will be resumed next year.

Further aggravating the situation instead of alleviating it, today when the two sides have declared nonaggression, is an act lacking trust. If one is to have talks, one must do so with an attitude of solving problems in talks. Trying to threaten and make a fool of one's partner with force of arms behind the veil of talks is dangerous. Such pressure will not go down with us and is not at all beneficial to talks.

If your side treasures the declaration of nonaggression, it should pay attention to alleviating the situation in response to the declaration and immediately suspend all provocative joint military exercises and military actions.

A spirit for the fatherland's reunification is very rapidly growing among people in all social strata in the North and South. The third pan-national rally, which North, South and overseas compatriots held on the occasion of the anniversary of the 15 August national liberation, again vigorously demonstrated our fellow countrymen's high will for reunification. Your side's authorities, however, considered the righteous movement—the South Korean people tried to convene the pan-national rally—to be heretical, blocked this movement, and again openly suppressed these people. This showed your side's antireunification stand to the world.

If one harshly suppresses someone else's movement for reunification even while one says that one aspires for reunification, this cannot be justified under any pretext. Authorities cannot monopolize efforts for the fatherland's reunification, and participating in this movement is the duty and right which all Korean people have as members of the national community.

Your side must recognize this just right, which the South Korean people have as members of the national community, instead of trampling it. Your side must also encourage and help the South Korean people's patriotic reunification movement, instead of suppressing it. I have so far pointed out a few issues that we must correct at once. Whether progress will be made in the talks depends on how these issues will be resolved.

From this position, I hope that your side will seriously deal with our views and open-mindedly accept them. I also hope that the current eighth round of talks will bring excellent results in compliance with the expectations of people at home and abroad.

Dear delegates from the South side: At several rounds of subcommittee meetings and chairmen's and members' contact, the two sides have sincerely discussed the drafting of a supplementary agreement for each field to implement the North-South agreement and the formation of the Joint Reconciliation Committee. As a result, prospects are good for concluding the supplementary agreements at the Military and Cooperation and Exchange Subcommittees. At the Political Subcommittee, the sides presented draft supplementary agreements on forming and operating the Joint Reconciliation Committee—draft agreements that are similar in content. In this way, we will be able to form a joint committee for each and every field.

The subcommittees, however, failed to make progress in carrying out their work as scheduled by us. We still have differences in views in our discussions on the supplementary agreements. In particular, no significant progress was made in discussions on the supplementary agreement on reconciliation at the Political Subcommittee meetings.

Discussions on the supplementary agreements have been delayed. As a result, the joint committees, which will be operated based on those supplementary agreements, have not been able to work even though they have been formed. I can say that the current eighth talks have a heavy load with these tasks handed over by the subcommittees. The eighth high-level talks will generally sum up the status of the discussions of issues so far, conclude the unfinished discussions on the supplementary agreements, adopt supplementary agreements for each and every different field, and form the Joint Reconciliation Committee to ensure that all the four joint committees, one for each field, start their work in earnest. In this way, the eighth talks must finish the groundwork for the implementation of the agreements.

Now I am going to state our views on this. First is the matter of reaching ultimate agreement on annexed agreements. There are unsettled issues in the discussion of annexed agreements. A considerable number of issues are unsettled in the annexed agreement on reconciliation, and one or two or several issues are unsettled in the annexed agreement on nonaggression and in the annexed agreement on cooperation and exchange. These unsettled issues concern the two sides' positions and are difficult, but we should not postpone their settlement. It is self-evident that if annexed agreements are not reached, the joint committees will continue to be inoperative and the implementation of the North-South agreement will be delayed accordingly. Under this condition, our position is to conclude the discussion of the annexed agreements now at any cost, even if it will not be easy, and to adopt and effectuate the annexed agreements at the full-dress talks.

If we make proper efforts, we will certainly be able to adopt the annexed agreements. This is well proven by the experience of the previous talks. For this reason, I propose that the contacts of the spokesmen or delegates of the high-level talks be made continuously beginning this afternoon.

Second is the matter of whether the subcommittees should continue to exist or not. If the joint committees take over the annexed agreements, the subcommittees, whose main mission is to discuss the annexed agreements, basically will have completed their mission. Therefore, the subcommittees could lack work. The question is, therefore, what to do with the subcommittees under such circumstances? We think that the subcommittees can suspend their work for the time being and resume it when the annexed agreements need to be revised or supplemented or when the operation of the subcommittees is necessary for other reasons according to the agreement on the formation and operation of the subcommittees as agreed by both sides.

Even if the subcommittees suspend their work, it will not mean that the subcommittees need to cease to exist. The subcommittees are consultative bodies within the framework of the high-level talks; therefore, the subcommittees should continue to exist as long as the high-level talks continue.

Third is the matter of agreements in the joint committees and the method of implementing them. If the joint committees, the implementing bodies by category, are all formed and begin formal operation as the result of the eighth high-level talks, naturally the problem will arise of how the agreements in the joint committees and their implementation should be carried out. In this connection, we again propose as in previous talks the principle of agreeing on a package deal and simultaneous implementation. The principle of agreeing on a package deal and simultaneous implementation is a just principle that makes it possible to solve the problems most fairly and justly under the circumstances of the two sides having different areas of prior interests that they want solved on a priority basis.

This also is a reasonable plan which makes it possible to solve the interrelated problems in a unified process. However, the principle of agreeing to a package deal and simultaneous implementation such as we are advocating does not mean that the two sides should wait until all provisions of the agreement are agreed to and then implement them all at the same time. We mean that even before everything is agreed to, to accelerate the implementation of the agreements, the two sides should implement the matters on which both sides call for solution on a priority basis and on which both sides agree to the urgency of solution, with both sides agreeing on the order of priority. For this, as a way to implement the agreements, we propose that the two sides set up implementation plans annually or quarterly and execute them accordingly.

Fourth is the matter of implementing the joint declaration on denuclearization. One of the most current acute issues between the North and the South is the issue of implementing the joint declaration on denuclearization. Currently the North and the South have differences of opinion over the implementation of the joint declaration on denuclearization in terms of contents of the implementing agreement and the inspection rules. Of these, the issue of what to do with the contents of the inspection rules, which the two sides agreed to discuss first, is the foremost issue. In dealing with this issue, whereas we call for forming the inspection rules on the principle of simultaneously dissolving suspicions, your side asserts the principle of mutuality, symmetry, and equal numbers; thus, the two sides' opinions differ.

We call for the principle of simultaneously dissolving suspicions, because the issue of nuclear inspection between the North and the South has been put on the agenda due to the nuclear suspicions each side has for the other and because the purpose of the nuclear inspection is to dispel the mutual nuclear suspicions simultaneously. Therefore, this principle entirely conforms with the purpose and objective of nuclear inspection.

However, the principle of mutuality, symmetry, and equal numbers, which you maintain, is totally unsuitable for our country's reality, in which the two sides have great differences in their nuclear suspicions. Needless to say, the inspection cannot be made with the method of symmetry and equal numbers on your side's area, in which 1,000 nuclear weapons and their nuclear bases are considered to be densely deployed, and our side's area, in which there is not even one nuclear weapon, as has publicly been acknowledged, and in which there are far fewer nuclear facilities for peaceful purposes than in your side's area.

It defies common sense for your side to confuse ordinary military bases with nuclear bases and to maintain that our ordinary military bases should be included in the nuclear inspection sites to facilitate inspection of equal numbers. Ordinary military bases should be clearly distinguished from nuclear bases, and they should never be nuclear inspection sites under any circumstances.

The inspection of ordinary military bases can be discussed as an issue of disarmament. This is a matter which belongs in the North-South Joint Military Committee rather than in the Joint Nuclear Control Commission. Nevertheless, your side absurdly raised the issue of inspecting ordinary military bases, which is beyond the capacity of the North-South Joint Nuclear Control Commission. No one will regard this as feasible.

Your side proposed the so-called special inspection, by which North-South inspection is made not according to the agreement between the two sides but as challenge inspections upon demand by one side. This not only makes it impossible to conduct smooth inspection between the North and the South but can create an unexpected dispute in the situation of our country, where the military confrontation is acute. I think that your side should review again its draft of inspection rules taking this into consideration.

Along with the discussion of the inspection rules, the two sides should discuss the agreement on the implementation of the joint declaration on denuclearization and establish a perfect measure for the implementation of the overall provisions of the joint declaration.

I have so far told you some urgent issues concerning the implementation of the North-South agreement and the joint denuclearization declaration.

South side's delegates: Next, I will mention issues which we raised at previous talks as well as in a telephone message some time ago. First, as for the issue of Yi In-mo's repatriation, the innumerable sufferings forced upon Yi In-mo are typical of the heartrending pain resulting from the tragic national history of division and confrontation. No misfortune can be more cruel to human beings than this.

As he wishes, returning Yi In-mo to his family members, who have earnestly missed him, is a duty that we should naturally fulfill as belonging to the same nation and as human beings. If we fail to resolve the issue of repatriation of Yi In-mo, who has had difficulty managing his aged life, how on earth can we avoid his grudge? In addition, how can we be pardoned for such a crime?

Nonetheless, instead of making sincere efforts to repatriate Yi In-mo, your side has instead assumed a more incorrect attitude and detained him on a remote island. Recently, your side linked the issue of Yi In-mo's repatriation with the other issue of repatriating those supposedly taken to the North. By so doing, your side has created a stumbling block to resolving the issue of Yi In-mo's repatriation.

As for those who defected to the North from the South in the past, they volunteered to come to the North to seek a lighthouse of life and not by force. Thus, they were never taken to the North as your side claims. They have enjoyed an independent and creative life in the North to their heart's content. They have not desired to return to the South. It is unreasonable to bargain over the issue of Yi In-mo's repatriation, regarding his repatriation the same as those defecting to the North. We express deep apprehension over the delay of Yi In-mo's repatriation. We once again strongly urge your side to immediately return him to the North.

At the same time, we expect that the issue of releasing those who visited the North, including Reverend Mun Ik-hwan, Yim Su-kyong, Father Mun Kyu-hyon, and Mr. Yu Won-ho will be resolved without fail before your side's term of office expires.

As for the work of exchanging the visiting groups of elderly parents and art troupes, which was agreed upon at the seventh round of the talks and has yet to be realized, we who raised the issue think that it should be realized without fail according to both sides' agreement. It is your side that is blocking this work. This is because, under the precondition of the so-called nuclear issue, your side has delayed the progress of the talks and the implementation of the agreement. Your side has made the situation complex and has not made efforts to resolve the issue of repatriating Yi In-mo. Therefore, we once again propose that under the circumstances of all these stumbling blocks being removed immediately, both sides' Red Cross organizations should hold procedural talks sooner or later in a bid to realize the work of exchanging the visiting groups of elderly parents and art troupes at an early date.

Next, as for the issue of joint countermeasures against Japan, at the sixth round of the North-South high-level talks held last February, we made an important proposal for the North and the South to deal with the issue of the comfort women, which should be urgently resolved in our relations with Japan, and with the issue of Japan trying to arm itself with nuclear weapons.

This was a due proposal to resolve the fellow countrymen's grudge against the Japanese imperialists' brutalities in the past, to prevent a nuclear threat from Japan against our country, and to ensure peace in Asia. This

proposal represents our sincere stance to be faithful to the spirit of the North-South agreement about making joint efforts to maintain the national dignity, safety, and interests in international relations.

However, our side's just proposal did not earn your side's due support. As your side knows, the Japanese imperialists committed various crimes against the Korean people in the past. The truth of this is being more openly revealed to the world.

What further arouses the wrath of all the fellow countrymen over the Japanese imperialists' crimes is that the so-called Ulsa Five-Point Treaty and the Chongmi Seven-Point Treaty, which had justified the Japanese imperialists' occupation of Korea and their colonial rule, were revealed as forged documents that were entirely fabricated.

Such an act of fabricating history, which was unprecedented in mankind's history, is another typical example showing the brazen face of the Japanese imperialists. In fact, thanks to the treaties, for which the king's royal permission, ratification, seal, and personal signature were necessary to validate treaty documents at that time, being counterfeited, our nation was forced to live a colonial slave life for approximately 40 years. Reflecting on this fact, we cannot overcome surging wrath. Our dignity will not allow our nation, which is wise and proud, to keep silent against the Japanese Government for such a disgrace and such shame.

In connection with Japan's past crimes, we should naturally raise our voices. We should correct the distorted history. What is urgently necessary in connection with Japan's past crimes is for the North and the South to pool their strength to take joint countermeasures against Japan.

Such being the case, I courteously propose that the eighth North-South high-level talks sincerely discuss the issue of taking joint countermeasures against Japan and reach an agreement on joint countermeasures. To this end, I offer our side's draft of an agreement.

Draft of a North-South agreement to take joint measures to resolve the issue of Japan's past crimes, the issue of its nuclear threat, and the issue of the overseas dispatch of its forces:

Based on all the fellow countrymen's unanimous desire to defend the national dignity and safety and on the spirit of the North-South Agreement on Reconciliation, Nonaggression, and Cooperation and Exchange, the North and the South should reach an agreement as follows in a bid to correctly liquidate the Japanese imperialists' past crimes against our nation, to prevent Japan from arming itself with nuclear weapons, and to block Japan from dispatching its forces overseas:

1. The North and the South should make joint efforts to obtain an apology and compensation from the Japanese Government for its inhuman crimes, such as comfort women for the army, committed by the Japanese imperialists in the past.

A. The North and the South should conduct a joint investigation to thoroughly reveal the truth of the issue of comfort women for the army.

B. The North and the South should share the opinion that the issue of comfort women for the army should not be handled through individual lawsuits and trials. Neither the North nor the South should handle this issue alone through negotiations with Japan. The North and the South should take joint measures to obtain an apology and compensation from Japan in the name of the nation.

C. In order for the Japanese Government to frankly recognize its responsibility for the issue of comfort women for the army and to officially apologize and compensate for this issue, the North and the South should widely organize solidarity movements with international bodies and governments, groups, and organizations of the various countries in the world.

2. The North and the South should take joint steps to correct history and show that the Japanese imperialists justified their colonial occupation by counterfeiting treaties.

A. After jointly investigating the illegal and illegitimate characters of the Ulsa Five-Point Treaty in 1905 and the Chongmi Seven-Point Treaty in 1907, the North and the South should officially declare them null.

B. The North and the South should urge the Japanese authorities to take official measures to admit the illegality of the Ulsa Five-Point Treaty and the Chongmi-Seven Point Treaty. The North and the South should urge the Japanese authorities to apologize for the treaties.

C. Neither the North nor the South should resolve the issue of liquidating Japan's past crimes contrary to national interests.

3. The North and the South should take joint steps to prevent Japan from arming itself with nuclear weapons and to block it from dispatching its forces overseas.

A. The North and the South should share the opinion that the first target to suffer great damage from Japan's nuclear arms would be the neighboring Korean peninsula and our nation. The North and the South should jointly express their stance against Japan's nuclear armament.

B. The North and the South should make efforts to lead the people of all strata at home and abroad to be on the lookout for the danger of Japan's nuclear armament and overseas dispatch of its forces. The North and the South should make efforts to have them positively launch a solidarity movement against Japan's nuclear armament and overseas dispatch of its forces.

4. To negotiate and resolve these issues concerning Japan in accordance with all the fellow countrymen's desires and interests, the North and the South should jointly propose that talks be held in which the North-South authorities form a partnership and the Japanese authorities be the other partner. The North and the South should realize the talks.

5. To provide an organization to jointly negotiate and resolve the issues mentioned above, the North and the South should form and operate a North-South Joint Countermeasure Committee against Japan.

If our proposal to take joint countermeasures against Japan is realized, this will be the first North-South external joint measure in the course of implementing the North-South agreement after its adoption. This will have great meaning and will make a great contribution to end the national deep-seated grudge and dissipate the fellow countrymen's apprehension.

If your side truly considers the national dignity valuable and considers national safety, your side will readily agree to our proposal, I think.

In conclusion, I truly expect that both sides' delegates to our high-level talks will successfully conclude the basic work to implement the North-South agreement and will sincerely negotiate and resolve all pending issues. I also truly expect that by so doing, the eighth high-level talks will be another significant event greatly contributing to expediting peace and the country's reunification.

Thank you.

South Premier's Speech Reported

SK1709065592 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0441 GMT 17 Sep 92

[Text] Pyongyang September 16 (KCNA)—The first-day session of the 8th North-South high-level talks was held at the People's Palace of Culture here today.

Many home and foreign reporters were present to cover the talks.

[Word indistinct] members of the North side's delegation led by Yon Hyong-muk, premier of the DPRK Administration Council, and the members of the South side's delegation with Prime Minister Chong Won-sik as the chief delegate entered the conference hall.

The talks was held in public.

Head of the North side's delegation Premier Yon Hyong-muk made a keynote speech at the talks.

Prime Minister Chong Won-sik, the chief delegate of the South side, also delivered a keynote speech.

Saying if the South and the North displayed the nation's potential in concert with a steadfast will for peace and reunification, nothing would be impossible to a willing heart and no goal would be impossible to attain, he expressed the hope that the current talks would be held successfully to open a phase for the full-scale implementation of the South-North basic agreement.

The world is now moving toward a new era of the 21st century and the great change of the world order will have close connections with the future of our nation, he said, and went on: We are holding high-level talks to bring forth a bright future to our nation by our own efforts. He, however, did not mention the reality of today when the United States is brandishing arms in different parts of the world, freely addressing themselves to acts of interference and aggression to force the "new world order" of its own making upon others.

He recalled the debates started by the North and South sides to implement the agreed points following the formation of subcommittees and the joint nuclear control committee in March. In this regard, he kept mum about the fact that the South side unilaterally declared the rupture of the Red Cross working-level contact for the exchange of old parents' visiting groups and art troupes, the first practical work after the South-North basic agreement came into effect, and has evaded an inspection of the U.S. forces' nuclear weapons and bases in its areas under this or that pretext.

He touched on his side's stand on the results of work of the subcommittees.

Contending that annexed agreements to be worked out by the South and the North should contain concrete and practical contents indispensable to carrying the South-North basic agreement into practice, he said the conflicts of opinions that might occur in the course of discussions between the South and the North are inevitable phenomena in the process of normalization of relations between the South and the North and they may rather be the motive force of peace and reunification.

Explaining his side's view on the exchange of old parents' visiting groups, he said the question of dispersed families is a humanitarian one and it should not be an object of political propaganda. Yet, he failed to make remarks on the fact that they went back on their promise to repatriate old Yi In-mo to the North and were using this question for their political stratagem.

And he proposed to renew the date of the exchange of visiting groups and resume the Red Cross working-level contact.

Next, he talked about his side's stand regarding the results of the work of the Joint Nuclear Control Committee.

Saying the South-North "mutual nuclear inspection" signifies the first step toward the solution of the nuclear problem and it is a key to the denuclearization of the Korean peninsula, he uttered words threatening the North side and impairing the authority of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

Noting that suspicions of nuclear development and distrust should be dispelled for good, he did not bother to conceal the intention of his side to launch into a "second nuclear clamour" by following the U.S. strategy and turn the international arena into a ground for North-South showdown over the nuclear problem.

Then he set forth a proposal to work out annexed agreements, suggesting their adoption through preferential agreement on the points allowing an easy compromise among the measures to implement the South-North agreement adopted between the North and the South up until now.

He said reunification designed by the South and the North together is an independent, peaceful and democratic reunification by the great unity of the nation, calling for refraining from vilification and slanders and from sabotages and subversive activities against the other.

Here, too, he avoided clarifying what the South side really seeks in staging war exercises and fabricating various cases against the North, conducting an unprecedented anti-communist, anti-North campaign of late.

He said the present state of ceasefire should be turned into a state of durable peace between the South and the North, creating the impression that his side was the one that signed the armistice agreement, and let loose remarks intended to fix the present state of division, while calling for paving the way for "peaceful coexistence" oriented to reunification.

He concluded his speech with a call for making the current 8th talks a milestone in opening an era of substantial South-North reconciliation and cooperation.

At the talks it was decided to have a contact of delegates for the adoption of annexed agreements.

An Pyong-su, spokesman of the North side, gave a news briefing at the end of the talks.

Spokesman Gives Statement After First-Day Talks

SK1609235792 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 0600 GMT 16 Sep 92

[Statement by An Pyong-su, DPRK spokesman, at a news conference after the first day of the eighth round of DPRK-ROK premiers talks in Pyongyang on 16 September—recorded]

[Text] Because the first-day session of the talks was an open-door meeting today, I think all of you know the contents of the speeches made by the two sides' delegation heads. What I would like to stress here, as the South side's spokesman said, is a series of principled matters, such as North-South relations and the basic spirit of the North-South agreement. These issues are not merely theoretical but are very important practical issues. They are serious issues determining whether we stand as a nation or not. Therefore, our delegation head stated our clear position on this matter. I would like to restate briefly the meaning of what he said. Because the South side's spokesman addressed these issues, I think we understand them correctly.

Why were these issues originally raised? What is the basic spirit of the North-South agreement? What is the nature of North-South relations? What on earth is the acknowledgement of entities? These are the three basic issues. These three issues were raised at a Political Subcommittee meeting to discuss the annexed agreement. Our view on these issues as opposed to the South side's view is as follows. Our position, fundamentally, is that we should acknowledge the contents of the North-South agreement, as they are written and agreed upon, and consider this a starting point, accepting the provisions of the North-South agreement at face value. There should be nothing to add or delete. Nor are there any provisions to be interpreted differently. We should return to the original spirit of the North-South agreement. We should never distort it. From this position, our premier made clear our position on these three issues in the first part of his keynote speech.

In the first place, what is the basic spirit of the North-South agreement? The South side says that it is the nature of North-South relations. Our side holds a different view, that North- South relations themselves cannot become the basic spirit. Our side considers the basic spirit to be the basic spirit of independence rather than North-South relations. Why do we think so? What is the reason to think so? There are two reasons. When we mention the basic spirit, we should give a clear reply to the question: what is the ideology throughout the agreement? Second, what are the desires and objectives contained in the agreement? A correct reply should be given to these two questions.

From this position, we think that the North-South agreement is based on the spirit of independence from the outset and that this spirit is consistent throughout the provisions of the North-South agreement. You are well aware that the government of our Republic has consistently maintained an independent position. At the beginning of the North-South high-level talks, the South side repeatedly stated that the North and the South should resolve the issues with the two sides acting as independent parties to the talks.

Both sides' independent spirit and will were so united to allow the high-level talks and to announce the North-South agreement and the joint declaration on denuclearization. What is especially important is that we wrote down the three principles for national reunification, whose core is the principle of independence, in the first paragraph of the preamble of the North-South agreement. Our independent spirit is the basic spirit of the North-South agreement.

Second, can North-South relations be a basic spirit on earth? North-South relations cannot be a basic spirit. This is because there are none of our aspirations and plans in

North-South relations themselves. What spirit exists, then, in North-South relations? What hopes and plans exist in North-South relations? What is clearly regulated in North-South relations is such hopes and designs that the North and South should, with their own strength, resolve our country's peace and our country's reunification, which the nation wants. What is this spirit? This is none other than the spirit of independence.

From this viewpoint, we clearly declared at this time that the spirit of independence is the basic spirit of the North-South agreement. This issue, which we will mention later, is actually an important issue. Why we persistently adhere to the issue concerning the basic spirit—the spirit of independence—is that this issue is related to none other than the annexed agreements and their later implementation. This issue is, therefore, important.

What are the characteristics of North-South relations? As you already know through the preamble of the North-South agreement, the characteristics of North-South relations are regulated in that preamble as follows:

The relations between the North and the South are not relations between countries but (?temporary) relations—special relations—which are maintained in the course of seeking peace.

As I already said, it is not necessary for us to supplement or delete anything in the preamble of the North-South agreement. It is not necessary for us to interpret the preamble otherwise. The characteristics of North-South relations are very clearly and precisely regulated in the preamble.

What are the characteristics of North-South relations? We can describe them by pointing out three facts. First, North-South relations are relations within the nation, not relations between countries nor international relations. There is no room to doubt this.

Second, what are the special relations? Even though we are divided, this division will never be a fixed and perpetual division. North-South relations are future-oriented relations that seek reunification. They are not stagnant relations. That is, the division does not mean stagnant relations. North-South relations are forward-looking relations leading toward reunification. This is none other than special relations.

Third, the divided reality is not a perpetual part of North-South relations. The divided reality in North-South relations is temporary. The characteristics of North-South relations are clearly regulated in the preamble through these three facts.

Have another clear look at the text of the agreement. There is nothing that can be interpreted otherwise. I wonder why it is so persistently stressed that these relations are the nation's internal relations and, at the same time, international ones and that is why they are special relations. There is, however, no basis in the text of the agreement to say such a thing.

In logical terms, too, the South side says that relations between the North and South are South-North relations, namely the nation's internal relations, when seen from inside, but are also international relations, namely relations between countries, when seen from outside. They are relations between the South and North wherever they are seen. They can never be different. From start to finish, relations between the South and North are South-North relations, and nothing else.

Even after they have become member states of the United Nations, nothing is different in their relations, which are nothing but South-North relations. They are the nation's internal relations, relations between South Korea and our Republic's Government. Nothing has changed in this regard.

Why does the South side keep emphasizing particularly that relations between the two sides are the nation's internal relations as well as international relations, going so far as to suggest that such complementary and distorted items be inserted in the agreement? This is another very important question regarding the implementation. I will come back to this later.

Next, the recognition of the real entity. In referring to the entity question, the other side says that there are two political entities in the South and North, meaning that there are two states, the Republic of Korea [taehan minguk] and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and that they must be recognized.

It was also pointed out in the remarks of the South side's spokesman Yi Tong-pok. The South side, nonetheless, dares not say that the two states are two Koreas. The South side itself hints that there is a limit in the definition.

Let me make it clear that in the agreement there is not a word that can be interpreted as a recognition of the two entities in the North and South.

In this regard, what is the nation's internal question? We recognize the division, but we cannot recognize it as two entities, two states. This is not a question whether to recognize realities or not. If this is how one views it, it is all wrong.

This is a question that is associated with the division and reunification. How can I say this?

In what manner was our country divided? The division was the work of outside forces. Also, the division has been kept in place thanks to outside forces. What is the cause? It is none other than the outside forces.

It is, as a matter of course, the outside forces that should take the responsibility for the division. Now, if this is the case, why should the North and South recognize this as lawful by signing it?

If we do this, not only do we legalize the division, but we also recognize it. It means condoning the crimes committed by outside forces in the past, the crime of having divided our country. Can we do this?

The South side will never take responsibility for the division. If we agree on this, however, it means that we, both the South and North, take responsibility for the division. We can never do this.

What counts most is to overcome the misfortune the division has forced upon our people and advance toward reunification. Then, why should anyone want to perpetuate this division? This is the core problem.

Why perpetuate the division? Can we accept this as an expression of a reunification-aspiring stand?

Proceeding from such a stand, we consider the South side's assertion is not only against the spirit of the agreement, but also unreasonable in terms of logic.

This is what we have been emphasizing. Then how is this related with the issue of putting it into practice? The South side's claim can be ultimately viewed from two points. One is that in external issues, the South side is making the nation's internal issue into an international one. This implies that in future external relations as in the past, the South side can carry out work that runs counter to the fatherland's reunification and national reconciliation. This is possibly opening the road for interference by outside forces. This is very bad. We are saying that this must not happen.

Of course in North-South relations we should not interfere in each other's external relations. We view, however, that this is different from the principle of noninterference in the internal affairs between the states. As long as internal affairs between states is concerned, we should be able to give advice and put a hold on each other's side regarding issues that go against national common interests. This is a duty as a nation. The South side should not say that this must not be carried out. This is a relic of the old way of thinking of the past cold war.

Another point of view that the South side is insisting on is that one should not interfere in one's internal system. We recognize this. The principle of mutual noninterference in the internal affairs between states, however, should not be applied here automatically. Why is this? Each system has been formed and developed continuously from the past old era of confrontation. We should continue to improve problems that go against national reunification and common interests within each other's system.

If one insists that this system should be maintained, we cannot achieve reunification. No agreements can be reached. We asked: Which does your side treasure more, alliance with the United States and Japan or national interest and great national unity? The South side's spokesman said that both were important. The answer sounds good, but the stark international situation is that countries are carrying out activities based on their national interest, whether one recognizes it or not. Can you deny this? If this is being denied it is not an attitude of a Korean.

Another question is: Which is more important, the National Security Law or national reconciliation? Discussions on this matter were to be carried out after the South side examined this. It is true, however, that this goes against national unity. We should correct matters that are necessary regarding this issue. Opinions should be exchanged from a national position. We should not say that no one can touch on this issue because this is an internal issue. If this is the case, we cannot eliminate barriers that conflict with reunification. If barriers are not eliminated there will be no progress. In reality, if the National Security Law remains, can free visits between the South and North be realized? No, it cannot be achieved.

This is a very practical and important issue. Ultimately, we should give priority to national interest. Our nation should now be conscious in a national way from an independent point of view. Our nation should also carry out work for its interest. We should not play into someone else's hands. Here lies the basic goal of the three issues that were mentioned by our premier in his keynote speech today.

I will brief you next on the issues concerning the exchange of elderly parents' home-visiting groups and art troupes, which is now under discussion. I will also brief you concerning the nuclear inspection issue raised by the South side. I will first mention the nuclear inspection issue. The South side claims that unless the nuclear inspection issue is accepted by the North side, no substantial progress can be expected in North-South relations. This is the South side's basic precondition. Because of such an attitude by the South side there were many vicissitudes in the meetings of North-South subcommittees.

In this regard, we cannot but consider the South side's stand toward this issue once again. We cannot but think that such a stand by the South side is not correct, because we have accepted international inspection. I am sure that there will be progress in future international inspections. Our side's chairman of the Joint Nuclear Control Commission [JNCC] is here. The nuclear inspection issue has been discussed at the JNCC. The South side, nevertheless, raised this issue at the current talks again, insisting that without a solution to this issue, it would not discuss other issues with us at the current talks. Then for what reason are the current talks being held?

Frankly speaking, it is we, not the South side, who had doubts about nuclear weapons in the first place. We have doubts about the South side, where there are 1,000 nuclear weapons. Their having doubts concerning us, who have no nuclear weapons, is a completely reversed logic.

I have much to tell you about the nuclear inspection issue, but I will stop here unless you have additional questions on the issue. What our side stressed at the talks concerning the nuclear inspection issue was why the South side suddenly raised this issue as its precondition after the basic agreement had been adopted. Why did the South side raise this issue again? It is known to the world. In a nutshell, outside forces' influence is being exerted on the North-South talks, which are independent talks.

We realize this. We stressed this point at the talks. If outside forces' influence is invited to the North-South talks, it cannot be said that the talks are independent. How can we proceed in dialogue, trusting each other? We particularly stressed at the talks that the South side should not only look straight at the current world situation and the trend of the independent era in which each nation is trying to pioneer its destiny by itself, but it should also advance toward independence. This sums up the nuclear issue.

The next issue is the exchange of elderly parents' home-visiting groups. The South side claims that we have raised preconditions. The South side has a serious misunderstanding on this issue. Of course, there was essentially no precondition in this issue. Who, however, caused the precondition? Who created the obstacles to this issue? We should examine this.

At that time, the South side put forward the nuclear inspection issue as a precondition. Even today, the South side has not discarded this position.

The South side said that unless the nuclear inspection issue is resolved, no progress will be made in North-South relations. The issue of elderly parent-visiting groups can be called a form of progress in North-South relations. Thus, this means that the South side denies this issue itself.

How can the South side handle the issue of elderly parent-visiting groups when there is no progress?

Our position is that the South side should not put forward such a precondition. Such a precondition will only disturb our talks. Under this condition, our overall talks would not be successful.

One should not think that we put forward a new precondition to oppose elderly parent-visiting groups. Presenting the nuclear issue as a precondition is a very serious issue. We think that such a precondition itself should be withdrawn.

We raised the issue of Mr. Yi In-mo. After this, the South side showed a considerably positive reaction to this issue. The South side, however, still keeping him in prison, claimed that it wants to exchange some figure who claimed to be kidnapped to the North with Mr. Yi In-mo. Thus, the South side is making the issue complex. We held that we should advance our talks after justly resolving the issue of Mr. Yi In-mo. This is why we put forward this issue.

I would like to add something to the issue of Mr. Yi In-mo. This issue should not be discussed by mixing it with the overall issue of separated families. The solution of the humanitarian issue about all separated families was already formally discussed in the Cooperation and Exchange Subcommittee. Thus, this issue is being resolved comprehensively in this subcommittee.

As for Mr. Yi In-mo, he is leading a truly lonely life. Frankly speaking, he is almost in the last stage of his life. Being a disabled person, he may die at any moment. He is not merely a member of a separated family. This is why we demanded his repatriation.

The South side, however, claiming that there is a person in the North who was kidnapped, wanted to exchange Mr. Yi In-mo with him. I want to clearly state that there is no person whatsoever in the North who was kidnapped.

Needless to say, there are many persons in the North who came from the South. They came to the North voluntarily. In other words, they came at their own choice and therefore, they do not want to go to the South. They stressed that they are enjoying the independent, creative, and valuable life in the North, and asked why they should go to the South.

How can the South side exchange Mr. Yi In-mo with one who does not want to go? Can they be exchanged? One wants to come while the other does not want to go. How can they be exchanged? Will this be an issue? Clearly, this does not constitute an issue.

Sides Agree To Form Reconciliation Committee

SK1709110792 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1035 GMT 17 Sep 92

["Agreement on Composition and Operation of North-South Joint Reconciliation Committee"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang September 17 (KCNA)—An agreement on composition and operation of the North-South Joint Reconciliation Committee was adopted at the 8th North-South high-level talks which closed here today.

Follows the full text of the agreement:

Agreement on Composition and Operation of North-South Joint Reconciliation Committee.

The North and the South agreed to compose and operate the North-South Joint Reconciliation Committee as follows in order to implement the agreed points of "1. North-South reconciliation" of "Agreement on Reconciliation, Nonaggression, Cooperation and Exchange Between the North and the South":

Article 1. The North-South Joint Reconciliation Committee shall be composed as follows:

A. It shall be composed of one chairman, one vice-chairman and five members from each side.

B. The rank of the chairman shall be minister or vice-minister and the ranks of the vice-chairman and members be decided on as each side thinks convenient.

C. When one side wants to replace the chairman or vice-chairman or members with others, it shall inform the other side of it.

D. The number of the suite shall be 15 and it can be adjusted according to an agreement between the sides, if necessary.

E. For a smooth operation of the North-South Joint Reconciliation Committee, the sides shall operate a legal working committee: A working committee for the stoppage of slander and other working committees of necessary number agreed upon by the sides. An agreement on the composition and operation of the working committees shall be worked out at the North-South Joint Reconciliation Committee.

Article 2. The North-South Joint Reconciliation Committee shall discharge following functions:

A. It shall carry into practice the annexed agreement for the implementation and observance of "1. North-South reconciliation" of "Agreement on Reconciliation, Nonaggression, Cooperation and Exchange Between the North and the South" (hereinafter referred to as annexed agreement).

B. It shall work out supplementary or detailed agreements, if necessary, for the implementation of the annexed agreement.

C. It shall integrate and coordinate the activities of all the working committees.

Article 3. The North-South Joint Reconciliation Committee shall be operated as follows:

A. The meeting of the committee shall be held quarterly in principle and may be held any time by agreement between the sides, if necessary.

B. The meeting may be held in Panmunjom, Pyongyang, Seoul or other places agreed upon by the sides.

C. It shall be jointly presided over by the chairmen of the sides.

D. It shall be held in camera in principle and may be held in public by agreement between the sides.

E. Competent experts may participate in its meeting by agreement between the sides, if necesssary.

F. The formalities such as personal safety of those who visit the other side for a meeting, offering of conveniences and record of the meeting shall follow the usage.

G. Other necessary issues for the operation of the joint committee shall be discussed and decided on at a meeting of the committee.

Article 4. The points of agreement at the meeting of the North-South Joint Reconciliation Committee shall come into effect from the day when the chairmen of both sides signed it at the meeting.

If necessary, the sides may effectuate the agreement in such a manner as letting their chairmen sign and exchange the texts of the agreement. In this case, this should be reported to the committee.

Important documents of agreement shall come into effect from the day when the chairmen of the sides signed and exchanged their texts through necessary formalities for effectuation.

Article 5. This agreement may be revised or supplemented by agreement between the sides.

Article 6. This agreement shall become effective from the day when the sides signed and exchanged its texts.

[dated] September 17, 1992.

[signed] Yon Hyong-muk, prime minister of the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and head of the North side's delegation to the North-South high-level talks

[signed] Chong Won-sik, premier of the Republic of Korea and chief delegate of the South side's delegation to the North-South high-level talks

South's Stance Could Hinder Talks Progress

SK1609152692 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1113 GMT 16 Sep 92

[Text] Pyongyang September 16 (KCNA)—The South side must take a patriotic stand to achieve national reconciliation, unity and reunification by honestly implementing the agreement, says NODONG SINMUN today in a commentary on the opening of the 8th North-South high-level talks here today.

The news analyst notes:

Though meetings of different sub-committees and contacts of their chairmen and members took place several times after the seventh North-South high-level talks, no fruit has been borne. It is attributable to the insincere stand of South side towards the dialogue.

The news analyst continues:

While taking issue with the "nuclear question" of the North which poses no problem at all talks, the South side blared that without its settlement "it is hard to improve the North-South relations", it cannot but "shelve" the implementation of the agreement and it is also "impossible" to exchange old parents' visiting groups. Such act of the South side is aimed to avoid the implementation

of tha North-South agreement with the "settlement of the nuclear problem" as a precondition, turn the bilateral relations back to those before the adoption of the agreement and thus impede national reconciliation, unity and reunification.

The South side has unhesitatingly committed behind the curtain of the North-South dialogue even military provocation moves of inciting confrontation with the North, heightening tension and bringing the situation to the brink of a war.

The South side is crying for "improvement of North-South relations" and "reconciliation" as if it is interested in the implementation of the agreement. But it, in actuality, has no willingness to achieve reconciliation and unity with the North and to open the way of peace and reunification together.

If the South side continue the "nuclear row" and war gambles against the dialogue partner and do wrong to the fellow countrymen in league with outside forces as it is doing now, no success will be expected in the North-South dialogue.

U.S. Said To Fear Exposure of Nuclear Bases

SK1709063092 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0551 GMT 17 Sep 92

[Text] Pyongyang September 17 (KCNA)—A spokesman of the DPRK Foreign Ministry released a statement on September 9 after officers who served at the Chinhae naval base in South Korea exposed the fact that the United States had turned Somo Islet, Chinhae, into a nuclear submarine base and let strategic nuclear submarines call at the base on several dozen occasions. In the statement the spokesman urged the United States and the South Korean authorities to dismantle the Chinhae submarine base, stop portcalls of nuclear submarines at once and accept an overall inspection of the nuclear weapons and nuclear bases of the United States in South Korea. But the South Korean authorities "refuted" this. Commenting on this, a NODONG SINMUN analyst today says:

It has become irrefutably plain that the United States and the South Korean authorities have opposed so persistently a simultaneous nuclear inspection of the North and the South, an overall inspection, while intensifying the anti-DPRK campaign over the DPRK's "nuclear problem", because they are afraid lest the Chinhae submarine base and other nuclear bases and means of nuclear war should be unveiled.

After the statement of the DPRK Foreign Ministry spokesman was made public, the South Korean authorities impudently made the "ministry of defence" state that "there is not a single nuclear warhead" and "there exists no nuclear submarine base of any type" in South Korea. It is, indeed, a foolish, brazen-faced act.

With no sophism can the South Korean authorities cover up their anti-national, anti-peace crimes in leaving the inviolable land of the country to outside forces as their nuclear base, as a theater of nuclear war, toeing the U.S. policy of nuclear war.

South Korea

First-Day N-S Talks Reviewed; Spokesmen Cited

SK1609152892 Seoul YONHAP in English
0741 GMT 16 Sep 92

[Excerpt] Pyongyang, Sept. 16 (YONHAP)—The South and North Korean spokesmen for the inter-Korean prime ministers' talks had their say for 30 minutes each after the formal session Wednesday [16 Sep].

Seoul's Yi Tong-pok was determined to clear South Korea of the accusations of prolonging national division made by North Korea.

"There clearly seems to be a misunderstanding after hearing (North Korean) Prime Minister Yon Hyong-muk's keynote speech," Yi said. "We want unification-oriented relations, certainly not division."

On Pyongyang's demand that Seoul repeal its National Security Law, Yi insisted on mutuality and said North Korea must first publish its Constitution and other laws.

Pyongyang's An Pyong-su called on South Korea to join in the talks with a sense of "independence." He then repeated North Korea's unchanged position on inter-Korean nuclear inspection and the repatriation of Yi In-mo, a North Korean claimed by North Korea to be a journalist. Yi has been jailed in the South until recently.

He said family reunions "would be difficult" if Seoul insisted on solving the nuclear controversy first.

—One of the noteworthy points in Yon's keynote speech was his proposal for inter-Korean joint measures against Japan's military expansion and nuclear buildup, Seoul officials said.

Claiming that Japan's recent moves threaten peace on the Korean peninsula, Yon called on the two sides "to do the best for mutual safety and national peace above all."

Yon ended his speech by reading the draft agreement, which in brief asks Seoul's cooperation in Pyongyang's handling of compensation for 35 years of colonial rule in diplomatic normalization talks with Japan.

Another noteworthy point was what he did not mention—North Korea's allegation that the South has a nuclear submarine base in Chinhae.

—Wednesday's session opened rather relaxed because of the success of Tuesday night's subcommittee meetings, according to officials.

The Political Subcommittee met from 10 P.M. to 1 A.M. while the Military Subcommittee endured a longer battle, working up to 4 a.m., they said.

Spokesman Yi Tong-pok, also South Korean chairman of the Political Subcommittee, said after the marathon talks that the prospects of adopting subsidiary agreements were brighter than expected. [passage omitted]

Subcommittees Work To Prepare Subsidiary Accords

SK1709092592 Seoul YONHAP in English
0725 GMT 17 Sep 92

[Excerpt] Pyongyang, Sept. 17 (YONHAP)—Delegates to the eighth inter-Korean premiers talks burned the midnight oil Wednesday [16 September] as they tried to hammer out differences over three subsidiary agreements.

The Political Subcommittee met from 9 P.M. to 1 A.M., and the Military, and the Cooperation and Exchanges Subcommittees were up until 2:30 and 1:30, respectively.

Yi Tong-pok, spokesman for the southern side, told reporters afterward that there was complete agreement in the Military, and the Cooperation and Exchanges Subcommittees, but the Political Subcommittee made no headway on the nuclear issue.

—Some southern delegates and reporters went to see the Nampo floodgate Thursday morning, but most delegates were engaged in behind-the-scenes negotiations on the subsidiary agreements.

The floodgate, a one-hour drive from Pyongyang, has a two-lane highway and single-track railway line.

The omnipresent guides expressed confidence that South Korean businesses moving into an industrial complex nearby would have little difficulty thanks to North Korea's modern infrastructure.

—The deadlock in negotiations of the Political Subcommittee put a sour face on the usually jovial Yi, but most delegates expected a dramatic breakthrough in light of past experience.

Yi told reporters that the two sides had agreed in principle on the contents of the subsidiary agreements but there remained something yet to be agreed upon, so they needed further contacts in the afternoon.

One difference is over the rank of the chairmen of the Joint Commission for Reconciliation, who the South said should be a vice minister and the North said should be a minister.

While agreeing in principle to form a Joint Commission for Reconciliation, the North repeated its call for the prevention of either side from joining other nations in infringing on national interests in international society.

—On reunions of separated families, the North demanded that the nuclear issue be divorced from South Korean economic aid to North Korea and early repatriation of Yi In-mo, a North Korean held in the South since the Korean war.

North Korea brushed away a demand for short-notice "challenge inspections" of nuclear facilities and military bases in the two Koreas.

Seoul harbors continued suspicion over North Korea's attempt to build nuclear weapons in light of comments made by Hans Blix, director general of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), that North Korea hadn't reported a military facility discovered during the just-ended third IAEA inspection. [passage omitted]

Officials Agree on Subsidiary Accords

SK1709015392 Seoul YONHAP in English
0130 GMT 17 Sep 92

[Text] Pyongyang, Sept. 17 (OANA-YONHAP)—Working-level South and North Korean officials agreed Thursday on subsidiary agreements on nonaggression, and exchanges and cooperation. The agreements are expected to be adopted in a prime ministerial meeting on Thursday afternoon.

They also agreed on the establishment and operation of an inter-Korean commission on reconciliation.

The agreements came after overnight negotiations by subcommittees during the eighth inter-Korean prime ministers talks, which opened here Wednesday.

But the two sides could not finalize the text for the protocol on nonagression, especially a clause demanded by North Korea that they do not participate or cooperate in activities by a third country that infringes on interests of the other side.

North Korea also demands that the two sides scrap agreements with third countries that are counter to bilateral accords and that the two sides send joint delegations to international meetings.

Negotiators were to discuss Thursday morning whether they should adopt only the agreed texts or adopt only those parts of the protocol on reconciliation that both sides agree on.

But South and North Korea stalled on reunions of dispersed families as Pyongyang attached conditions, including the repatriation of Yi In-mo, a North Korean jailed by South Korea for not giving up communism.

The Joint Nuclear Control Commission also stalled after North Korea flatly refused to accept special inspections or to include military facilities in the inspections.

The protocol on nonaggression includes a prohibition on the use of force against the other side, requires conflicts to be settled by peaceful means, prevents unprovoked armed attack and installs a military hotline.

Unsettled was a prohibition on arms proliferation near the demarcation line, a prohibition on reconnaisance and a safety guarantee for Seoul and Pyongyang.

Second Session of N-S Talks Held 17 Sep

Premiers Sign Subsidiary Accords

SK1709055092 Seoul YONHAP in English 0535 GMT 17 Sep 92

[Text] Pyongyang, Sept. 17 (YONHAP)—The prime ministers of North and South Korea signed and put into immediate effect Thursday subsidiary agreements for reconciliation, nonaggression, and exchanges and cooperation.

They also adopted an agreement establishing a Joint Commission on Reconciliation, the fourth inter-Korean negotiating group.

Thursday's agreements at the prime ministerial talks put into operation all four commissions—reconciliation, military, economic exchanges and cooperation, and social exchanges and cooperation—established in May. The committees had been idled by the lack of subsidiary agreements.

The two sides are to keep negotiating on sections of the protocol on reconciliation that were omitted.

There was no agreement on arranging reunions of separated family members or on conducting mutual nuclear inspections.

North Korea attached conditions to reunions such as the repatriation of Yi In-mo, a North Korean recently released after decades in prison for refusing to give up communism. It refused to accept special nuclear inspections or to include military facilities in the inspections.

The protocol on nonaggression has six chapters on non-use of force, peaceful settlements of conflict, a nonaggression zone, installation of a military hotline, functions of joint military commissions, and revision and effectuation.

In addition to prohibiting any form of armed provocation, the protocol stipulates the return within one month of any people, vehicles or planes that accidentally cross the border.

South and North Korea must notify each other of any intrusive acts or any sign of them, give time for an explanation and take preventive measures.

Military hotlines are between defense ministers and are to open within 50 days after the agreement goes into effect.

The protocol says Seoul and Pyongyang will continue negotiations on stopping the arms buildup near the truce line, halting reconnaissance activities, opening up each side's air space and guaranteeing the security of the capitals.

In the protocol for reconciliation, South and North Korea pledge to respect each other's system, not to interfere in each other's affairs, not to propagandize or criticize people and systems of the other side, and to prohibit attempts to destroy or subvert the other side.

Seoul and Pyongyang will abide by the main agreement on reconciliation, nonaggression and exchanges and cooperation and by the Joint Declaration of the Denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula, according to the agreement.

They will try to replace the armistice agreement with a peace device, it says.

The Political Subcommittee will continue talks on sending united delegations to international organizations and on efforts to join international organizations as a single member.

It will negotiate North Korean demands that the two sides not participate in third countries' activities that infringe on the interests of the other side and that they revise or abolish pacts with other countries that run counter to the unity of the people.

The protocol on exchanges and cooperation lays out the terms for joint efforts in economy, science, technology and the environment.

Economic cooperation includes joint development of coal, minerals, and marine resources and joint projects in agriculture, construction, finance and tourism.

South and North Korea will reconnect roads and railways severed at the border, and open a sea route and an inter-Korean mail and telecommunications network, according to the agreement.

For social and cultural exchanges and cooperation, South and North Korea are to start activities in health, sports, press, radio, television and publications.

The protocol contains a chapter on ways to solve humanitarian issues, notably reunion of dispersed families, but does not contain specifics on dates or means.

The two sides will seek ways for free cross-border communication, visits and reunion for dispersed families while leaving the details to Red Cross societies.

They promise assistance when the other side is struck by natural disasters and in repatriating bodies of deceased family members and relatives.

The new joint commission on reconciliation is to be membered by five delegates from each side headed by a ministerial or vice ministerial-level official.

It will meet quarterly and at anytime deemed necessary. The commission has under it working-level groups on judiciary matters and on stopping slander and propaganda.

The next prime ministers' meeting will be held in Seoul Dec. 21-24.

Further on 2d Session

SK1709100992 Seoul YONHAP in English 0933 GMT 17 Sep 92

[Text] Pyongyang, Sept. 17 (YONHAP)—South and North Korea Thursday put into effect three auxiliary agreements in the areas of reconciliation, nonaggression, and exchanges and cooperation.

At its second-day session held at the People's Cultural Palace here in Pyongyang from 4:49 P.M., the eighth South-North prime ministers meeting also signed and effectuated an agreement on the creation by Oct. 15 of a South-North Reconciliation Joint Commission, the fourth and last joint commissions envisaged in the basic South-North agreement.

The session, which was opened to the public, decided to put into operation all the South-North joint commissions in November.

Under the decision, the Reconciliation Joint Commission will have its first meeting on Nov. 5, Military Joint Commission on Nov. 12, Economic Exchanges and Cooperation Joint Commission on Nov. 19, and the Social Exchanges and Cooperation Joint Commission on Nov. 26, respectively, all at Panmunjom.

The two sides agreed to hold the ninth prime ministers meeting in Seoul on Dec. 21 through 24.

However, the South and the North failed to reach any accord on the issue of exchanging hometown visitors and conducting nuclear inspections because of the North's demand for the repatriation of Yi In-mo, a North Korean war correspondent caught in the South and who spent decades in prison for his attachment to communism, and also because of Pyongyang's rejection of nuclear inspection of military installations and special inspections.

In his closing remarks, Prime Minister Chong Won-sik said the adoption of three auxiliary accords and an agreement on a Reconciliation Joint Commission was an "epochal feat" as they represented the entry of the basic South-North agreement into the phase of implementation.

Chong, however, regretted the failure to resolve the nuclear and dispersed family issues, expressing the hope that a solution will be worked out at an early date to these questions.

The North's Premier Yon Hyong-muk, in his speech, said that since the "basic North-South agreement" was a pledge to resolve the peace and unification issues with the subjective efforts of the Korean nation, no implementation of the basic agreement should be swayed by alien influence.

On Thursday morning, Prime Minister Chong and other southern delegates observed the large sea-side dike at Nampo, and in the evening attended a dinner hosted by Yang Hyong-sop, chairman of the North's Supreme People's Assembly.

The 90-member South Korean delegation is expected to leave Pyongyang early Friday morning to return to the South via Panmunjom.

North To Continue Work on Nuclear Plant

SK1709132492 Seoul YONHAP in English 1307 GMT 17 Sep 92

[Text] Vienna, Sept. 17 (YONHAP)—North Korea will agree to mutual inter-Korean nuclear inspections only when U.S. military installations in the South are open to inspection, a North Korean official said here Thursday.

In a press conference at the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), North Korea's ambassador at large O Chang-nim said his country would carry on the construction of a nuclear reprocessing plant now being built.

But, O claimed that the plant is not nuclear reprocessing facilities but a "laboratory plant."

"In our country there are no reprocessing facilities. The plant at issue is a radio-chemical laboratory which, when completed, will be very important to our science research programs," the North Korean ambassador said.

Regarding the issue of nuclear inspections, O asserted that now that his country has gone through IAEA inspections, American military bases in South Korea should now be open to inspection by North Korea.

"If and when South Korea agrees to inspection of U.S. military installations as we demand, a way will be found to resolve the question of mutual inter-Korean nuclear inspections," he said.

Asked if the North were willing to have their military installations inspected, Ambassador O said there is no need to inspect their military installations because he said "there are no nuclear weapons in North Korea."

IAEA Inspects Military Facility in North

SK1609012392 Seoul YONHAP in English 0104 GMT 16 Sep 92

[Text] Vienna, Sept. 15 (OANA-YONHAP)—Inspectors from the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) visited a military facility in North Korea last week, the agency's top official revealed Tuesday.

IAEA activities in North Korea were in the initial stage and it was too early to draw conclusions, Director-General Hans Blix told an informal briefing of IAEA-member countries. The briefing came just before the IAFA Board of Governors meets Wednesday.

Blix said the third ad hoc inspection team saw one military installation and two unreported nuclear facilities during its trip last week. The agency was analyzing the results of the inspection, he said.

North Korean restrictions on IAEA inspectors prevented an effective operation, according to Blix. The communist country approves inspectors only from nations with which it has diplomatic ties.

North Korea lacks such ties with most Western nations, limiting the selection of IAEA inspectors, Blix said.

He compared North Korea to South Africa, whose active cooperation has made the way for 77 full-scope inspections by 440 inspectors since it signed a nuclear safeguards accord last year.

Blix asked all other countries to give the same cooperation.

South Korean Ambassador to Vienna Yi Si-yong said that not a single nuclear suspicion against North Korea was resolved and that there was no substantial progress in IAEA inspections.

South Korea and other members of the Board of Governors decided in a meeting Monday to demand that North Korea accept inter-Korean nuclear inspection.

Yeltsin's Cancellation 'Arbitrary and Impolite'

SK1709035892 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 17 Sep 92 p 6

[Editorial: "Uncertainty of Yeltsin's Visit"]

[Text] A few disturbing developments recently arose to impair the friendly and cooperative relations evolving between this country and the new Russia. They primarily concern the diplomatic protocol and comity of the nations which should properly govern the burgeoning ties of the two. In essence, these procedural technicalities carry serious import as they represent the basic perception and stance of the Russian government vis-a-vis Seoul.

Moscow abruptly announced the cancellation of Russian President Boris Yeltsin's visit here scheduled for this week. The retraction was apparently caused by the cancellation of his visit to Tokyo at about the same time, as a result of the current territorial dispute over four southern Kuril islands.

Such a blunt suspension of an official trip of summit-level leaders negotiated and prepared over a considerable period of time is unusual. The Russian government is supposed to have been able to keep with the original plan despite some difficulties at home and in foreign relations.

What was worse, the breach of normal diplomatic practice was followed by another impropriety when a ranking Russian cabinet officer said in public that Yeltsin would reschedule his visit to Korea for sometime in November. The Foreign Ministry here denied any official knowledge of the rescheduling.

Those unilateral actions of calling off an important official visit on such short notice and rearranging it without proper consultation with the host government cannot but be termed as most arbitrary and impolite. The Russian authorities owe Korea a full and convincing explanation on this score.

Diplomatic affairs have to be conducted according to the internationally accepted protocol on the basis of mutual amity and respect. Any decision on a presidential visit must be made through close consultation and accord, and announced simultaneously by both governments. Seoul and Moscow should see to it that similar errors of slighting and causing embarrassment to each other are not repeated in their future exchange.

Besides the latest case of protocol violation by Russia, its delinquency in paying interest on Korean loans adds to the apparent lack of good faith on the part of Russia. Moscow wavered and failed to keep its words on its assumption of financial responsibility for the whole Commonwealth of Independent States as well as on the payment deadline. Improved behavior could prove Russia to be a dependable partner worthy of international credit and reciprocity.

New Consul General for Seattle Named

SK1409025892 Seoul YONHAP in English 0118 GMT 14 Sep 92

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 14 (YONHAP)—The Foreign Ministry has appointed Director-general Yi Hae-sun of the Cultural Assets Bureau to become consul-general in Seattle, Washington, the United States.

Inspector-general Kwon Sun-tae has been named to succeed Yi as director-general of the Cultural Assets Bureau.

U.N. Envoy O Yun-kyong will fill Kwon's shoes as inspector-general, a ministry spokesman said.

Government, DLP Set 1993 Budget at $48 Billion

SK1409113192 Seoul YONHAP in English 0750 GMT 14 Sep 92

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 14 (YONHAP)—The 1993 budget was set at 38.05 trillion won (about 48.4 billion U.S. dollars) Monday, up 14.6 percent over 1991.

Officials from the ruling Democratic Liberal Party (DLP) and the government also decided to increase the treasury investment and loans in the special account and turn some projects over to local governments to secure 667 billion won to finance the DLP's major projects in 1993.

This puts the total expenditure, the general account plus treasury investment and loans estimated at 2.6 trillion won, at 40.65 trillion won, up 13.6 percent over a year earlier.

Funding for the Seoul-Pusan high-speed railway and Seoul's new international airport on Yongjong Island was left intact at 213.7 billion won for the railway and 143.2 billion won for the airport.

It was decided to push ahead with the projects but to transfer subsidiary decisions such as selection of rolling stock to the next government.

Other projects the government and DLP will vigorously press ahead with are primarily concerned with improving agro-fisheries structures and special assistance for small- and medium-sized industries.

The projects will be financed by the investments and loans.

The party-government meeting decided to add 189 billion won for social infrastructural projects, and 70.4 billion won for welfare programs and to assist the urban poor.

An additional 63 3 billion won (81.2 million dollars) was earmarked for science and cultural programs.

A pay hike for civil servants was set at 3 percent and 165 billion won (210 million dollars) budgeted for it.

Defense spending was not settled, so they will keep discussing to hammer out differences on an increase and fix it after getting presidential approval.

They tilted toward a 10-percent increase in defense spending.

Participants included Deputy Prime Minister Choe Kak-kyu and DLP chief policymaker Hwang In-song.

Their decision will be sent to President No Tae-u Wednesday [16 September] and then delivered to the National Assembly for deliberation.

Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

Malaysia

ASEAN Support Sought Regarding Plutonium Ship

BK1709080692 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 0709 GMT 17 Sep 92

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Sept 17 (OANA-BERNAMA)—Malaysia said it will seek the support of its ASEAN partners to persuade the Japanese Government against using the Straits of Melacca for the transport of a cargo of plutonium.

Science, Technology, and Environment Minister Law Hieng Ding said Malaysia would raise the matter at the two-day ASEAN science and technology ministerial meeting beginning in Singapore on Monday.

"I will bring up the matter at the meeting so that a consensus can be reached to ask the ship to use another route," he told reporters after delivering a keynote address on the fourth day of the five-day 13th international congress of the Eastern Regional Organisation for Planning and Housing (EAROPH) here Thursday.

It has been reported that the Japanese vessel, Akatsuki Maru, may use the Straits of Melacca to carry a tonne of weapons-grade plutonium from France to Yokohama in November for use by Japan's conventional nuclear reactors to generate electricity.

Law said he would first write to his counterparts in the other five ASEAN countries explaining Malaysia's stand on the matter in a bid to garner their support.

The Straits of Melacca has three ASEAN countries - Malaysia, Indonesia, and Singapore - as the littoral states.

The ministry, on a directive of the cabinet Wednesday, has set up a committee comprising six government agencies to monitor the movement of the Japanese ship.

The committee is headed by the Atomic Energy Licensing Board and has as members the Nuclear Energy Unit, the Department of Environment, the Marine Department, the Attorney General's chambers, and the Foreign Ministry.

Namibia's President Nujoma Concludes Visit

'Impressed' With Political System

BK1709081592 Kuala Lumpur Voice of Malaysia in English 0600 GMT 17 Sep 92

[Text] Namibia is to send a team to Malaysia to study the country's political system. Its president, Dr. Sam Nujoma, says he is impressed with the political system adopted by Malaysia, especially the Barisan Nasional [BN or National Front] concept. This morning, the president was briefed on the political setup in Malaysia by the deputy prime minister, Mr. Ghafar Baba, at the UMNO [United Malays National Organization] Headquarters in Kuala Lumpur. Mr. Ghafar, who is also the secretary general of the BN and the deputy president of UMNO took about half an hour to brief the president.

The executive secretary of UMNO, Mr. Yaakob Haji Mohamed, told newsmen later that the president was surprised that the BN coalition was formed before the general election and a common manifesto adopted by all the 12 component parties. This is unlike in some countries where a coalition is forged after the election to enable a government to be formed. The president was also impressed that UMNO registers all its members and does not claim membership based on dubious figures. The visit to the UMNO Headquarters was specially arranged for Dr. Nujoma and it was not in the original program.

He told the prime minister, Datuk Sri Dr. Mahathir Mohamed, during their talks last Tuesday that he was impressed with the political stability in the country and the power sharing among the various ethnic communities in Malaysia. The president has left for home after a four-day state visit. He was seen off at the Kuala Lumpur International Airport by the deputy prime minister.

Namibia also plans to set up an agency similar to the Malaysian Industrial Development Authority—MIDA. The deputy prime minister, Mr. Ghafar Baba, says MIDA will assist Namibia toward this effort. This includes sending MIDA officers to that country. The deputy prime minister was answering questions by newsmen after sending off the Namibian president, Dr. Sam Nujoma, at the Kuala Lumpur International Airport in Subang this morning.

Mr. Ghafar also urged Malaysian entrepreneurs to look into the possibility of investing in Namibia as the country is rich in natural resources and lacks technology. With the inauguration of Malaysia Airlines flights to Johannesburg, distance will no longer be a problem.

Mr. Ghafar also welcomed the move to establish diplomatic missions in both countries. At present, Malaysia's high commissioner to Zimbabwe is accredited to Namibia.

Invites Investments in Namibia

BK1709042492 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 0358 GMT 17 Sep 92

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Sept 17 (OANA-BERNAMA)—Namibian President Dr. Sam Nujoma tonight invited Malaysian businessmen to invest in his mineral-rich country that practises a free market economy.

Namibia, which gained independence in March 1990, had enormous mineral resources like uranium, diamond, copper, and tin, he said at a dinner-cum-dialogue session hosted in his honour by the Malaysia South-South Association (Massa) here Wednesday night.

Investors could also tap the vast opportunities ranging from agricultural production to fisheries and tourism, he said.

"It is our hope that the two countries expand the existing trade," said Dr. Nujoma.

Saying political freedom was meaningless unless it was lived up [to] with economic independence, Dr. Nujoma said the South countries should work together to consolidate their position to face the North.

Massa President Azman Hashim said the association was formed a year ago to forge economic and trade relations between Malaysia and other South countries following Prime Minister Dr. Mahathir Mohamed's visit to Latin America and Vietnam.

He said apart from the traditional mining activities, the association members were keen to learn the potential for tourism and hotel industry in Namibia which had over 3,000 km of shoreline.

Joint Communique Released 17 Sep

BK1709035292 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 0319 GMT 17 Sep 92

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Sept 16 (OANA-BERNAMA)—Malaysia and Namibia have agreed to initiate consultations in trade and tourism with a view to establishing promotion offices in their respective capitals as early as possible.

The proposed offices in Kuala Lumpur and Windhoek would assist their business communities and citizens, according to a joint communique issued here at the end of a four-day state visit by Namibian President Dr. Sam Nujoma.

The national airlines of the two countries would be encouraged to work out mutually beneficial cooperation agreements, said the communique released by the Foreign Ministery here Thursday.

It added that during their talks Prime Minister Dr. Mahathir Mohamed and Dr. Nujoma emphasised the need for greater interaction and contacts between the private sectors of the two countries to further expand and diversify direct bilateral trade.

"Towards this end, the two leaders resolved to initiate consultations aimed at the conclusion of a trade agreement and an agreement on bilateral payments arrangements in order to promote trade and investment between the two countries," the communique said.

The two leaders also agreed to consider the signing of a visa abolition agreement as a means to encourage people-to-people contact.

Dr. Nujoma accepted Malaysia's offer of technical assistance in fields in which it had expertise.

Focus on Foreign Private Investment Discussed

BK1509135192 Kuala Lumpur Voice of Malaysia in English 0800 GMT 15 Sep 92

[Station commentary]

[Text] The Commonwealth has always played a distinctive role in major areas of national and international concerns, especially in the economic field. It has a good reputation in this area, not least in the contributions it makes through the work of the Commonwealth expert groups. It also recognizes that tackling the problem of poverty and development, and central to the effective solution, should be something humanity [as heard].

To uplift the economies of many developing countries within the Commonwealth, the focus has been on trade rather than aid. To achieve this, what is important is private investment to set up industrial and financial ventures. Since these countries lack domestic resources, the obvious avenue will be to look toward foreign investment. In line with this, the Commonwealth Finance Ministers Meeting, CFMM, beginning in New York tomorrow, will stress on the role of foreign private investment. This is because developing countries still face low commodity prices, low demand for their exports, tariff capital, high interest rates, and massive debt problems.

Malaysia's vibrant economy is a fine example of how foreign private investors have played a significant role in bringing tremendous benefits. The case for private investment is (?viewed as) necessary, as financial flows for developing countries are so inadequate, to support satisfactory growth rate. Economic recovery and development are not just sustainable on that basis. This underlying principle is helping to stimulate the trade of Commonwealth countries. Member countries can gain from inter-trade with a network of Commonwealth business organizations. Besides this, they can [words indistinct] and line of focus to sound financial management. Therefore, more needs to be done to assist the integration of the private sector and the flow of private capital into the development process.

For a start, resource-based industries should be encourged along with light industries in developing countries. This will tie in very well with the Commonwealth, having also played a major task in maintaining markets in Europe for poorer nations.

Through the New York CFMM, in spite of the World Bank and International Monetary Fund meetings, Commonwealth countries should adopt an equitable policy in providing economic assistance to developing nations.

There are fears financial resources will be chanelled to the former Soviet Union, and Eastern Europe. Instead, these dividends resulting from the reduction of expenditure on armaments by developed countries should be used to increase the volume of trade with developing countries.

Foreign private investment could very well prove to be an obstacle to the dangers of protectionism and inward-looking regionalism. Its [words indistinct] to free trade and influence financial flows between nations cannot be underestimated. The Commonwealth's focus toward this end is a step in the right direction, for it paves the way for both the strongest and the weakest within the Commonwealth family to be able to succeed together.

'Stronger' Ties With Singapore Forces Noted

BK1709071892 Kuala Lumpur Voice of Malaysia in English 0600 GMT 17 Sep 92

[Text] Relations between the Malaysian Armed Forces, MAF, and the Singapore Armed Forces, SAF, have grown stronger over the years. Malaysian Defense Adviser Colonel Abbas Ibrahim says, while the two governments maintain that official relations have been consistently good, the two armed forces have worked closer together in many fields. Col. Abbas was speaking to reporters at a Malaysian Armed Forces Day reception he hosted for some 200 military and civilian guests at a leading hotel in Singapore.

Col. Abbas also said that military exercises continued to grow and currently the Royal Malaysian Navy and the Republic of Singapore Navy, together with the navies of the United Kingdom, Australia, and New Zealand, were taking part in Exercise Starfish in the South China Sea. Next week, a major air defense exercise will begin, involving the Republic of Singapore Air Force and the Royal Malaysian Air Force.

Singapore

Importance of APEC Secretariat to Trade Viewed

BK1609154792 Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES in English 16 Sep 92 p 26

[Editorial: "APEC Takes Firmer Shape"]

[Text] When the Asia-Pacific Economic Co-operation (APEC) grouping was formed in 1989, it was visualised as a loose, consultative forum. Last week, it became a formal association when its members decided to set up a permanent secretariat. A secretariat gives an association institutional shape and continuity. Acting as a node, it helps to chart the organisation's progress. Thus, the APEC secretariat will co-ordinate programmes, provide communication, analytical and documentation services and manage the grouping's finances. Singapore is happy to have been chosen as the host after friendly competition from Bangkok and Seoul, and also Jakarta initially.

The point about the secretariat is not merely administrative, though that, too, is important. Given the uncertainty hanging over the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), organisations such as APEC take on a critical role. Multilateralism remains a compelling necessity for all countries that benefit from free trade, but if the wrangling between some of its most powerful members paralyses GATT beyond repair, the burden of keeping trade lines open must fall on regional organisations. APEC is rather special in this context because it is not only regional but also inter-regional, bringing together the dynamic economies of East Asia and the industrial powers of North America. Should Mexico join, APEC will include all three countries of the North America Free Trade Agreement, or NAFTA, whose evolution will have much influence on the direction of contemporary economic history. With this scope of action comes the responsibility of taking the right steps. The secretariat should help APEC fulfil that role by serving as a central point that tracks the implementation of programmes agreed on by member countries.

In the final analysis, of course, it is not the secretariat that will determine the vitality of APEC but the other way round. Will the organisation be able to meet new expectations? The external imperatives are provided by GATT's sorry state and moves towards regionalism in Europe and North America. There also is an internal momentum. In spite of the fact that they compete with, not complement, one another in many areas, the East and South-east Asian economies possess a dynamism that opens up areas for fruitful cooperation between them. The move to turn ASEAN into a free trade area (AFTA) is an example. ASEAN recognises the need for cooperation; it is also true that some ASEAN countries have to make more major domestic adjustments to implement the plan than do others. This explains the incremental, and indeed rather tentative, nature of AFTA. However, the idea has been set in motion, and that is because the alternative—to sit back and allow regionalism elsewhere to set the pace—could be more painful for ASEAN as a whole. If sub-regional efforts such as AFTA and NAFTA thrive—and link up—they can provide the grid on which to flesh out the larger venture called APEC. Obviously, realistic cooperation at that higher level will be more difficult to achieve, but its logic would be strengthened by smaller, earlier, subregional successes.

Much as it sounds like a cliche, the idea that the world is at an economic crossroads is true. The post-war economic consensus in the free world paralleled the political community of interests it had in resisting and containing communism. The disappearance of the Cold War world throws into question many of those "givens". Indeed, the economic challenges of the future may be more difficult to meet because they will involve competition among friends and erstwhile friends, not among political blocs each glued together by overarching security interests. To survive and succeed economically in such a world, what is required is an earthy, realistic vision of the possibilities of co-operation. APEC is one such vision. What makes it earthy and real is that it is a necessity, not a luxury.

Cambodia

KR Return Generals to UN-Chaired Committees

BK1709043092 Hong Kong AFP in English 0417 GMT 17 Sep 92

[Text] Phnom Penh, Sept 17 (AFP)—The radical Khmer Rouge [KR] on Thursday sent their generals back to U.N.-chaired committees that discuss violations of the Cambodian ceasefire, after a three month boycott, a U.N. spokesman said.

The committees—grouping generals representing Cambodia's four previously warring factions—were to discuss banditry and plans for the factions to lay down their weapons, spokesman Eric Falt said.

Their return was greeted by U.N. officials as a sign that the Khmer Rouge would soon lay down their arms and begin cooperating with U.N. peacekeepers trying to implement a peace treaty ending the civil war.

The faction sent Major General Tes Sukanta and civilian Chou Sikhorn, both relatively unknown, to a meeting held Thursday morning under the chairmanship of Lieutenant General John Sanderson, Falt said.

The Khmer Rouge last attended the meeting on June 3, but quit going as the faction declared it would not participate in the peacekeeping operation until its demands for more political power were met.

Their non-attendance left the bodies crippled to deal with military matters that concern all four factions.

Such issues concern not only ceasefire violations, but the disarming and resupply of troops placed under supervision of U.N. peacekeepers.

Nine Khmer Rouge representatives arrived in the capital on Tuesday, and some were to attend similar Mixed Military Working Group meetings in Kompong Thom and Kratie Provinces, U.N. officials said.

The Khmer Rouge had announced August 27 that the generals would be returning to the meetings, but last week said "logistical problems" had prevented them from taking part sooner.

Rounding Up, Returning of Vietnamese Advocated

BK1709013092 (Clandestine) Voice of the Great National Union Front of Cambodia in Cambodian 2330 GMT 16 Sep 92

[Station commentary: "If the Complete Withdrawal of the Vietnamese From Cambodia is Not Verified, a Neutral Political Climate Will Never Exist for the Organization of Elections in the Country"]

[Text] The objective of the Paris accord is to find a solution to the problem of restoring peace and independence to Cambodia. And to achieve this goal, the Paris accord clearly stipulates that the withdrawal of all categories of Vietnamese aggressor forces must be verified. This is in order to create a neutral political climate allowing the Cambodian people to decide Cambodia's destiny and future themselves via free, democratic, correct, and fair elections.

In order to effectively verify the presence of the Vietnamese aggressors, it is imperative that the Supreme National Council [SNC] be endowed with an overall role so that it can cooperate with UNTAC [UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia]—UNTAC alone or UNTAC in coordination with Vietnam and the puppets can never verify the Vietnamese presence. However, although 10 months have passed since the signing of the accord, the Vietnamese-installed regime has been seen to retain control of Cambodia's military, police, and civilian areas. Militarily, the Vietnamese continue to keep implanting their forces in the puppet army and to mount attacks against resistance forces, specifically the forces of Democratic Kampuchea on the battlefield. In the police area, the A-3 police forces, under the indirect command of the Vietnamese, continue to suppress, arrest, and secretly slay the Cambodian people opposing the Vietnamese aggressors. In addition, they also threaten, arrest, and detain SNC members and have even shot down Mr. Daok Neat in Kompong Som City.

The gun attacks on Cambodian people who oppose the Vietnamese have occurred one after the other in Memot, Kandal Stoeng, Phnom Penh, Siem Reap, Battambang, and so on. So if this is the case, can a neutral political climate exist? Can elections be organized at the Vietnamese aggressors' gunpoint? And can a national reconciliation be achieved? No. All in all, the only possible way left is to verify the complete withdrawal of the Vietnamese from Cambodia by rounding up the Vietnamese aggressor forces, including the forces hidden in the puppet army and among the Vietnamese settlers and the A-3 policemen, then sending them back to Vietnam. Only by so doing can elections be organized freely, democratically, correctly, and fairly. And to carry out this task, UNTAC and the four-party SNC should closely cooperate according to the Paris 23 October 1991 accord.

Indonesia

PRC Claims No Exportation of Workers Illegally

BK1509120892 Jakarta ANTARA in English 1015 GMT 15 Sep 92

[Text] Jakarta, Sept 15 (OANA-ANTARA)—Justice Minister of the People's Republic of China Cai Cheng stated here on Tuesday that the Chinese Government had never illegally exported workers and the sending of its workers to Indonesia recently had been done legally and according to the existing procedures.

Cai Cheng made the statement after meeting with his Indonesian counterpart Ismail Saleh in reply to a question about the case of Chinese workers requested by PT [limited company] Indah Kiat recently who were immediately returned to China following protests in Indonesia.

The Chinese minister arrived here for a five-day visit during which he will evaluate the memorandum of understanding signed by the two countries' justice ministers in Beijing last May.

He said that the Chinese Government administered the sending of workers to other foreign countries as well as Indonesia and all of this was done legally as the Chinese Government did not tolerate illegal transfer of workers, he said.

If there are Chinese citizens entering Indonesia or other countries illegally, please deport them, he said.

Cai Cheng admitted that some of his citizens travel abroad to destinations including Indonesia for a variety of reasons and through various means so that a number of them have become illegal immigrants but he assured, however, that their number is very small.

Some of the Chinese citizens who have become illegal immigrants have been motivated by factors such as having relatives abroad but being refused entry visas or wishing to see outside world or to earn a better livelihood, he said.

Illegal immigration is an international problem and not exclusively China's problem, he said.

Cheng said he agreed to deportation of Chinese illegal immigrants.

The Governments of China and Indonesia have signed a memorandum of understanding [MOU] on the deportation of illegal immigrants, which among others requires Beijing to recognize longstanding Chinese illegal immigrants in Indonesia who have held evidence of a court verdict as its citizens.

The MOU also requires Beijing to provide passports for the deportation of the Chinese immigrants in Indonesia.

Ismail underlined the need for the two countries to extend the MOU period up to the end of this year to get more satisfactory results.

To date there are 317 Chinese illegal immigrants already holding Chinese passports so that the Indonesian Government has given them stay permits, Ismail said.

During his stay here, Cheng will visit the vice president, the chief of the supreme court, and the director general of copyrights, patents, and trademarks.

Cheng's itinerary also includes a tour of the Indonesia in Miniature Park (TMII), the Cirebon Palace, and the Merdeka Building in Bandung.

Dili Incident Still 'Problem' at World Forums

BK1709145692 Jakarta THE JAKARTA POST in English 8 Sep 92 p 1

[Text] JAKARTA (JP)—The Dili incident will remain a problem in international political forums for some time to come, Minister of Defense and Security L.B. Murdani said at a hearing with the House of Representatives (DPR) here yesterday.

Murdani said last November's clash between demonstrators and troops in the East Timor provincial capital was still receiving international attention because the present international political agenda was characterized by issues of democracy, human rights and the environment.

The minister also told House Commission I (dealing with defense, security and foreign affairs) to take note of the possibility of minorities being listed on the agenda of future international political debate. "We can see signs of that in the UN where the issue of protection of minorities is taking up as much time as debates on human rights."

According to Murdani, the Dili incident, in which 50 people died, also demonstrated that defense and security problems often spilled over the unresolved issues in other fields.

In a session presided over by the commission chairman, H. Imron Rosyadi, Murdani also spoke of the effect of the disintegration of the Soviet Union on regional security.

He said the disappearence of one superpower had led to the loss of a "safety valve" which prevented local and regional conflicts from spreading.

He said the dismantling of nuclear arms at the end of the Cold War had increased the strategic values of conventional weapons causing those "who had an excessive number of them to act as pseudo superpowers, endangering their surroundings."

Commission I was holding its last hearing with Murdani because the current legislators will come to the end of their terms next month. In his evaluation of events in the past five years, Murdani told the commission that the country still faced difficult problems in bridging the gap of social and economic inequity. He spoke of the gap between the rich and the poor, indigenous Indonesians and those of Chinese extraction, as well as discrepancies between Eastern and Western Indonesia. According to Murdani, Indonesia also faced major tasks in providing employment, increasing its productivity and gaining a stronger foothold in international markets. He said these tasks would pose "security threats" if they were not successfully carried out.

Philippines

U.S. Ready To Relinquish Subic Control 30 Sep

HK1709024092 Manila DWIZ Voice of the Filipino People's Radio in Tagalog 2200 GMT 16 Sep 92

[Text] The United States will reliquish its control over Subic Naval Base by the end of September. Foreign Affairs Secretary Roberto Romulo said the United States is ready to turn over the base to Olongapo City Mayor Richard Gordon, chairman of the Subic Bay Metropolitan Authority. Meanwhile, Cubi Point Naval Air Station, which is located within the base, will be reliquished to the Philippines on 24 November. Romulo made the announcement at the same time as the first anniversary of the [Phillippine] Senate's rejection of the military bases agreement.

Romulo Clarifies Not Dropping Claim Over Sabah

HK1709020892 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 1100 GMT 16 Sep 92

[Text] Foreign Affairs Secretary Roberto Romulo stressed that the Philippines has not dropped its claim over Sabah. Romulo, who just returned to the country from Malaysia, said he did not outrightly state that the Ramos administration will drop its claim over Sabah. Instead, he clarified that the Ramos government may not pursue its claim because no national consensus has been formed yet on the matter. Secretary Romulo added that the Philippines has to have an executive, legislative, and judicial will in order to pursue the Sabah claim.

Canada Remains 'Bullish' on Trade, Investment

HK1609031892 Manila THE CHRONICLE in English 16 Sep 92 p 9

[By Lorelei de Belen and Cathy Canares]

[Text] Canada remains bullish on the Philippines despite fears that the North American Free Trade Area (Nafta) agreement would scale down its $2 billion investments bound for Asia and the Philippines.

Nafta is a trade agreement forged between the United States, Mexico and Canada which phases out all tariffs on products of the three countries in 15 years.

Last week, a Bangkok meeting of 15 ministers of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (Apec) expressed concern over Nafta's possibly adverse effects bordering on protectionism, on Asian trade with the U.S. and Canada, and their volume of investments in this region.

Visiting Canadian businessmen, however, assured that the Philippines tops the list of its Asean (Association of Southeast Asian Nations) investment and trade recipients.

The Asean is composed of Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand and the Philippines.

Philippine Consul General to Toronto, Canada Clemencio Montesa said the Ramos administration's economic liberalization, particularly the decontrol of foreign exchange and the Foreign Investment Act (FIA), has underscored the viability of investing in the country.

"The exporters may be complaining about the government's policies, but the image of the country abroad is getting better and better," he said.

Montesa said the country's image of political stability is causing heads to turn in the international community.

This, he said, plus the economic infrastructure which is now becoming a reality, are creating not only investments but more trade opportunities for the Philippines.

Montesa heads the Toronto delegation on an investment and trade mission to Manila. He stressed the important status of Toronto, Canada's trade and business center, saying its impact on the Philippine economy parallels that of New York and Chicago on the U.S. economy.

A prospective Canadian investor, Ontario-based Lexanti, for example, is scouting for joint venture partners for the franchise of its patented radiator core or heat transfer units. Minimum investment share per unit is $12.50. Another $5 million represents investments for the marketing of other products such as power generating sets and automotive designs and parts.

Another prospective investor, also Ontario-based BL Aluminum, is also scouting for a joint partner for the manufacture of customized aluminum doors and windows for sale in Asia-Pacific destinations. Its investments for the construction of an aluminum extrusion plant could chalk up $2.5 million.

Impact Consulting Group, a consortium of major Canadian firms specializing in new product development, is also looking at business prospects here. It has earmarked $2 billion worth of investments for Southeast Asia.

Trade opportunities involve Canadian imports of Philippine sugar, glazed pottery, home furniture and decors and garments.

Ocampo: Only CPP Founders Can Discuss Talks

HK1609044392 Manila DWIZ Voice of the Filipino People's Radio in Tagalog 2200 GMT 15 Sep 92.

[Text] National Democratic Front [NDF] leader Satur Ocampo has stressed that only the founding leaders of the Communist Party of the Philippines [CPP], Chairman Jose Sison and Jose Luis Jalandoni, have the right to negotiate with the government about the peace talks proposed by the Ramos government. In an exclusive interview with DWIZ, Ocampo said that the CPP-NDF have officially sanctioned Sison and Jalandoni so that the peace talks can be realized.

Ocampo stressed that De Villa was wrong when he said that he would simply meet with other Politburo members if Joma Sison does not agree to hold peace talks in the country. He added that Benito Tiamzon, a Politburo member, will never agree to hold talks separately with the Ramos government, because he is firm about the CPP executive committee's agreement not to hold peace talks in the country.

Unification Body Given Responsibility Over Talks

HK1709031392 Manila DWIZ Voice of the Filipino People's Radio in Tagalog 2200 GMT 17 Sep 92

[Text] The government has given the responsibility of negotiating peace with the National Democratic Front [NDF] to National Unification Commission [NUC] Chairman Haydee Yorac. The responsibility was initially given to Congressman Jose Yap.

Justice Secretary Franklin Drilon said the venue and date of the peace negotiations will soon be set. He added that the government is firm on holding the peace talks within the country, and not abroad as demanded by the NDF.

Besides Yorac, the other members of the commission are Defense Secretary Renato de Villa, Senators Wigberto Tanada and Rodolfo Biazon, Congressmen Yap and Eduardo Ermita, Bishop Fernando Capella of the Catholic Bishops Conference of the Philippines, and Dr. Felizardo Carino of the National Council of Churches.

Yorac clarified that the NUC is not a negotiating panel but an advisory committee. In an interview, Yorac said the NUC will consult with various sectors of society to find out how to achieve long-term peace in the country.

Communists Said To Reject All Amnesty Offers

HK1709021092 Manila BUSINESS WORLD in English 17 Sep 92 p 12

[By Wilfredo G. Reyes]

[Text] A captured CPP/NDF/NPA [Communist Party of the Philippines, National Democratic Front, New People's Army] document has revealed the insurgent leadership is set to reject "any terms for amnesty and rebel rehabilitation as part of a negotiated settlement" of the 23-year old insurgency conflict.

Entitled "Internal Paper on NDF-GRP (Government of the Republic of the Philippines) Talks," the insurgent document was recovered from captured CPP/NDF cadres Rene Abdon Mariano Raya and wife Rhodora Abano Raya last August 28.

A military intelligence report said the document outlined six guidelines for negotiations.

First, it reiterated the insurgent movement's earlier rejection of laying down arms as a precondition to peace negotiations.

Second, it rejected any terms for amnesty and rehabilitation as part of a negotiated political settlement.

Third, the CPP leadership will demand that exploratory talks be held in New Delhi, India and that formal talks be held in Geneva, Switzerland.

Fourth, the document said the insurgents would insist on equal representation of the NDF, the Philippine Government, the United Nations and human rights groups during actual negotiations.

Fifth, it disclosed the insurgents would press Government to release insurgent detainees in order to serve as peace negotiators.

Finally, it declared "the NDF prefers to enter into talks concerning national sovereignty, independence, democracy and land reform."

An accompanying document also set the directions for a new insurgent political offensive. Specially, it instructed insurgent units to counter politically Government's counterinsurgency operations, the establishment of Citizens Armed Force Geographical Units (CAFGU) and other civilian volunteer groups, to recoup dwindling foreign financial support, as well as to "expose the fascist, militarist characteristic of the present administration."

To achieve these objectives, the insurgents are set to mobilize their legal front organizations to stage street protests and intensify agitation-propaganda (agitprop) operations regarding alleged human rights violations by Government. Moreover, the insurgents' International Department has been tasked to "launch a diplomatic offensive to draw back foreign allies."

Thailand

Minister Negotiating With Iran on Rice Deal

BK1709033392 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 17 Sep 92 p 13

[Text] Commerce Minister Amaret Sila-on is likely to be successful in convincing the Iranian Government to buy 200,000 tons of high-grade rice from Thailand.

During a press conference at the ministry yesterday, Mr Amaret said that the Government Trading Corporation (GTC) of the Iranian Government recently decided to buy 200,000 tons of B-grade 100 percent white rice from Thai exporters, and the delivery should be in the last quarter of this year.

Mr Amaret said the GTC chairman Mahmoud Ardakani, and the GTC delegation were in Bangkok last month seeking opportunities to expand bilateral trade.

The visit of the GTC delegation followed the invitation from Mr Amaret during his visit to Hanoi last month,

where he met Mr Ardakani who was buying 70,000 tons of 5 percent white rice from the Vietnamese Government.

Many rice exporters, meanwhile told Business Post when contacted that the rice deal with Iran has not been finalised, because the Iranian Government has kept lowering the offered prices.

A staff member of Sun Hua Seng Group, the country's largest rice exporter, confirmed that the group is trying to sell 250,000-300,000 tons of high-grade rice to the Iranian Government, but selling prices are being discussed. The GTC is also conferring with other Thai exporters to get the best offer, including from another major exporter, Capital Rice.

Last week representatives of Capital Rice Co were in Tehran for negotiations, but did not reach a conclusion.

"The two Thai rice exporting groups quoted prices at about US$290-300 a ton FOB, but the Tehran Government wants to bring them down," he said.

Although the deal is under negotiation, it is expected that the final outcome will be concluded in the next few days, the source said.

Rice exporters said credit should be given to Mr Amaret, who has convinced the GTC to buy Thai rice, because the rice deal will help stimulate the local rice market after being quiet in the past few months.

"Now the local rice market is very quiet, because of strong competition in the world market," he said.

At the moment Thai rice exports are affected not only by Vietnamese rice exports, as some major rice exporting countries such as Pakistan, Burma and China, and especially Indonesia, also export rice to the world market.

Last week the Indonesian Government agreed to sell 200,000 tons of 35 percent white rice to the two major international brokers at only $177 a ton, the source said.

Chatchai Considering Joining New Ruling Coalition

BK1709022792 Bangkok THE NATION in English 17 Sep 92 p A2

[Text] Chatchai Chunhawan strongly indicated yesterday his Chat Phatthana (National Development) Party is still keen to become a partner in a ruling coalition, saying it was a "crucial factor" in the formation of a government.

The Chat Phatthana leader also warned his Democrat Party counterpart Chuan Likphai to be careful when choosing partners for his government.

"I have nothing to teach Chuan but would like to tell him that he is now standing at the crossroads," Chatchai said. "He has to decide carefully which way he'll choose."

The Democrat Party, which emerged the biggest party from Sunday's election with 79 MPs, is attempting to form a government with its three allies—the Phalang Tham, New Aspiration and Solidarity parties.

The four parties jointly won 185 House seats, giving it a slim majority in the 360-member chamber. Political observers said the four parties would form an unstable coalition because of the prospect that one of the major partners—particularly New Aspiration or Phalang Tham—might pull out later.

Chatchai said he believed it would take time before the Democrat Party could set up a government.

"I don't believe the government will be set up soon as it needs to find support from at least 220 MPs," the Chat Phatthana leader said.

The Democrats were reportedly pondering the possibility of including Chat Phatthana in the coalition, which would increase the number of government MPs to 245.

At the same time, Chat Phatthana was reportedly making overtures to form a coalition govemment with Chat Thai, the second largest party with 77 MPs, in the event the Democrats attempts failed.

Chatchai yesterday would not rule out the possibility of Chat Phatthana joining with Chat Thai to set up a government.

Chatchai said his anger towards Chat Thai Secretary General Banhan Sinlapa-acha, who severely attacked him during the campaign, had subsided.

"We have not yet cooperated with Chat Thai. But the future is another matter. I have to say that our party is a crucial factor in the formation of any government," Chatchai said.

The Chat Phatthana leader also indicated his party members were still negotiating with other parties on the possibility of setting up a government.

"I've warned my party coordinators to be careful in their negotiations," Chatchai said.

Chatchai said he would take a vacation in Britain following the formation of the government and he would then step down as Chat Phatthana leader and hand over the post to Phong Sarasin. Phong, formerly a Social Action Party deputy leader, was one of the key founders of Chat Phatthana.

Although Chatchai indicated he wanted to be a government partner Chat Phatthana Deputy Secretary General Kon Thapparangsi yesterday said his part would not join the Democrats in forming a govemment.

Kon said his party had been approached by the Democrat Party to join its coalition but he would not elaborate on the details of the negotiations.

Chatchai's son, Kraisak Chunhawan, also confimmed Chat Phatthana had been approached by the Democrats.

"But the Democrats later told us to wait and then came indications that they would not accept us," Kraisak said.

He said if one of the four probable partners later withdrew from the coalition, Chat Phatthana could not be blamed.

"The pull-out would be because of the four parties themselves," he said.

'Mutual Distrust' Among Coalition Parties Viewed

BK1709030192 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 17 Sep 92 p 4

[Editorial: "Enough Delay; Let's Get This Show on the Road"]

[Text] It is unfortunate that the favourable expectations over political prospects that greeted the outcome of last Sunday's election have now given way to a sense of distrust and suspicion among members of the pro-democracy alliance. It did not take long for this mutual distrust and suspicion to surface after the parties began negotiations on forming the next coalition government. What originally appeared to be a fairly simple exercise now looks vastly more complicated and there are more problems in store. The initial deadlock has pitched the Democrat Party, the core party in the prospective coalition, against the New Aspiration and Phalang Tham parties. The Democrats want to include the 60-seat Chat Phatthana Party to bolster the coalition's stability, but New Aspiration and Phalang Tham are standing firm on their preference for former House Speaker Dr Athit Urairat's Seritham Party.

In many respects the mutual distrust is understandable. Though they will not openly admit it, the Democrats fear they cannot wholeheartedly trust the temperament of the Phalang Tham Party and are worried that the coalition will be placed in severe jeopardy should the party pull out at short notice. The Democrats also fear that some New Aspiration members might be easily bribed by outside influences to cross sides, thereby sabotaging the passage of important legislation. On the other side of the coin, the New Aspiration and Phalang Tham leaderships object to Chat Phatthana's inclusion since that would undermine their profile and influence in the coalition. This all adds up to deadlock in the negotiations on the coalition setup.

The mutual distrust does not augur well for the post-election climate. Although the prospective coalition leaders—namely Democrat leader Chuan Likphai, New Aspiration chief Chawalit Yongchaiyut, de facto Phalang Tham leader Chamlong Simuang and Solidarity head Uthai Phimchaichon—have tried to paint a picture of unity, the stalled coalition talks have rekindled memories of inter-party wrangling and conflict over vested interests that were characteristic of the Thai parliamentary system in the past. It is worth noting that this is just Round One. Imagine the thorny matters which will erupt when the coalition partners sit down to thrash out the allocation of Cabinet portfolios.

The electorate has given the pro-democracy parties a mandate to rule, even though it is a slim one. In so doing, the voters have placed their trust and hope in the democratic ideals and principles of these parties. It is now their collective responsibility to live up to the public's expectations. They can do so by moving speedily in the formation of the new government. They must bear in mind that this is no time to further partisan interests; national interests must reign supreme and these dictate that a new government should be formed quickly to take over national administration, to heal whatever remaining fallout remains from the May events, and to restore public confidence both domestically and internationally.

The prospective coalition partners must return to the negotiating table with sincerity, thrash out whatever differences there may be and forge firm commitments on their collective responsibility to rule. A decision has to be made on whether Chat Phatthana or Seritham becomes the fifth partner and this should be made on the basis of mutual trust and good faith. Any further wrangling will be damaging.

In the meantime, members of the formerly pro-military parties must respect the rules of the political game. They may claim the constitutional legitimacy of being the people's elected representatives, but they must also respect the public mandate given to the pro-democracy camp. The leaderships of Chat Thai and Social Action parties should be reminded that they were given the chance to rule after the previous election in March, but they threw away this opportunity by defying the prevailing democratic aspirations of the time in order to support the vestiges of dictatorship. As such, they have no right to rock the boat this time.

Air Force Chief on Candidate for Defense Minister

BK1709023392 Bangkok THE NATION in English 17 Sep 92 p A2

[Text] Air Force Commander in Chief Kan Phimanthip said yesterday he personally preferred a military officer to a civilian as the next defence minister.

"In my opinion, [the new defence minister] should be a military officer because we would understand each other well," ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Kan said.

"However, we would not mind if a civilian with thorough understanding of military affairs is appointed to the post."

Kan said several countries appointed civilians as defence minister. But whoever became the next defence minister

should understand our military affairs and are not similar to those in other countries.

"We have Thai-style politics," Kan said, adding that soldiers would understand one another more easily.

"As for a civilian [as a defence minister], I am not sure what would happen or what kind of problems we would face in the future if we cannot understand each other," Kan said without elaboration.

However, Kan said the military would not interfere in the selection of the next defence minister and would leave the matter to be decided by politicians.

"We will accept whatever decision [they make]," he said.

Asked to comment on who should be the next prime minister, Kan said all political party leaders have extensive experience in parliamentary affairs, particularly Democrat Party leader Chuan Likphai.

The military would not mind if Chuan became premier because he was competent and had much experience in politics.

Kan insisted that the military would not intervene even though there were problems in forming the next government, saying it was a matter concerning parliamentary affairs which should be solved by politicians.

Asked how many votes a government should command in the House, Kan said it should have at least 200 to be in a stable coalition. It would be somewhat risky if a government had a small majority in the House, he added.

The Democrat Party, which emerged as the most successful one from Sunday's election with 79 seats, is likely to form a government with its allies the New Aspiration, Phalang Tham and Solidarity parties. Most of the four parties, which won a total of only 185 seats in the 360-member House, tend to favour inviting Seritham to join their coalition, which would then have a stronger majority of 193 seats.

Kan said the military is ready to support any government. Politicians, he said, should learn from the past and try to solve problems quickly for the wellbeing of the people.

The air force chief said the public should not divide political parties into "angelic" and "satanic" factions any more.

"We should turn towards each other to work for the prosperity of the country," he said.

Vietnam

Hanoi Criticizes U.S. Human Rights Campaign

BK1709103592 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 2330 GMT 13 Sep 92

[Commentary by Mai Nhat in the "recent" issue of the magazine CUU CHIEN BINH VIETNAM (Vietnamese War Veterans): "International Hostile Forces With Their Human Rights Slogan"—date not given]

[Text] In his newly-published book "Seize the Moment," ex-U.S. President Nixon vociferously demanded that the United States, as the only remaining superpower, seize the position of global supremacy and take the advantage of the current situation following the collapse of the Soviet Union in order to surge forward to finish off socialism on the entire planet.

He emphatically pointed to the need to use the strategy of peaceful evolution to win a total victory without war. He called for the use of a devious tactic, that is, to condemn the governments of those remaining socialist countries for human rights violations so as to incite the masses to rise up to fight, using this as a pretext for external intervention to set up an administration under U.S. influence.

As far as Vietnam is concerned, Mr. Nixon viewed this country as a challenge to the interests of the United States. He demanded that the U.S. Government use human rights and the U.S. missing-in-action issue as an excuse to maintain the trade embargo to ruin the Vietnamese economy.

Of late in the U.S. press, apart from many articles which demand an early normalization of U.S.-Vietnamese relations in the interests of the two countries, there have been articles which repeat Nixon's allegations and which reflect the attempt of the still-begruded U.S. ultra-rightist circle to exert its pressure on Vietnam through the use of the trade embargo and strategy of peaceful evolution in the hope of overthrowing the Vietnamese administration and discarding its socialist path.

Then, how have the international reactionary forces resorted to the use of the slogan of human rights to oppose and sabotage our country? While trying to find fault with us by denouncing our party and government for human rights violations, they have ignored those very fundamental human rights, which have been brought about for our entire people by the national liberation revolution and by the process of renovation and socialist construction.

Formerly, while under the colonialist and imperialist yoke, the majority of our people were treated by the foreign ruling clique as low-caste slaves and even as domestic animals. There were virtually no human rights at all. A broad section of the Vietnamese people had to work under hard conditions, lived in deprivation, and were illiterate. They were denied their right to vote for

the administrative apparatus and its ruling mandarins. Even their right to life was also violated by the colonialists and imperialists. Tens of millions of people died from famine, from epidemics, from drug addiction, and from hardships while in prison.

President Ho Chi Minh and our party and government led our entire people to rise up in the successful August Revolution and conducted the two victorious wars of resistance, bringing about the most important right for our people—namely, the right to live as human beings and to be citizens of a free, independent, and unified country.

With its initial yet very important results, socialist construction, especially since the start of the renovation undertaking, has brought enough food and clothes for the majority of our people and has provided them with educational opportunities. Many families have been able to afford nice houses and amenities. Political and social renovation has resulted in more democratic liberties for our people, just as what has been inscribed in our country's new Constitution. As for the government's respect for human rights among the people, compared with the period when we were under the rule of the colonialists and imperialists following their wars of aggression against our country, our people's human rights have moved from nonexistence to existence, have increasingly expanded, and are now far different than what they were before.

While denouncing our party and government for human rights violations, the international hostile forces have ignored the fact that the colonialist and imperialist aggressors were the main convicts who had denied and supressed our people's human rights.

It is the United States which, with the use of bombs, ammunition, and toxic chemicals, waged a prolonged war of aggession against Vietnam, killing or wounding millions of our people, with many of them becoming disabled because of exposure to toxic chemicals. Over 300,000 people were reported missing, creating untold suffering for many families. After the end of the war, the United States again imposed the trade embargo, thus making it impossible for our people to reach the conditions necessary to heal the wounds of war and build normal lives.

By maintaining the trade embargo, the United States is continuing to violate our people's human rights. While finding fault with us by denouncing our party and government for human rights violations, the U.S. ultra-rightist circle has ignored the fact that in the United States and in many U.S.-backed countries, human rights are being seriously violated. In the United States, tens of millions of black or colored Americans, as compared to whites, are not entitled equal treatment. The unemployment and poverty rates among them are higher than among whites, as is their ratio of military conscription. Recently, black Americans in Los Angeles rose up against the persecution and killings committed by white policemen. Many of them were arrested and detained.

It is Nixon who revealed in his book "Seize the Moment" that tens of millions of the American people are denied medical treatment because they do not have the money to afford it, of housing because the rent is too high, and most seriously, of a peaceful life, because hooligan attacks and robberies are rampant in many cities.

When denouncing our government for human rights violations, the U.S. ultra-rightist circle often cites the names of certain Vietnamese whom they thought were arrested and detained by our government because of their variant political affiliations. These people are, in fact, guilty of acting against the Vietnamese Government and seriously violating Vietnam's Constitution and law.

Many U.S. citizens have been imprisoned for opposing the military draft order and refusing to go to Vietnam and other areas for war. Countless Panamanian people have been detained by U.S. troops for demonstrating against the U.S. move to send troops into Panama to arrest their elected president and bring him to the United States for trial. Numerous Palestinian people have been imprisoned or killed by the pro-U.S. Israeli administration for protesting the Zionist attempt to rob them of their property and enslave them. Why did they not call such actions human rights violations? By claiming that our government has violated human rights, the U.S. ultra-rightist circle has proven itself to be hypocritical and has, at the same time, grossly interfered in our country's sovereignty and internal affairs.

By raising the so-called human rights issue, they intend to defend a handful of people who are running against the interests of an absolute majority of our people. This move is, in fact, aimed at opposing our people and not defending genuine human rights. We should resolutely lay bare the dark schemes of those hostile forces which are attempting to use human rights to oppose and sabotage the Vietnamese Revolution and socialism—the path already chosen by our party and people.

As our people have gone through many long years of enslavement and through over 30 years of war for national liberation and defense, they know what human rights mean and what to do to defend their human rights without pleading for human rights from those who have created untold suffering and death for our people and who are cry-for-hire professionals.

Having confidence in our party and its renovative line and believing that our people's democracy will be increasingly guaranteed and broadened, we are determined to foil all the international hostile forces' attempts to exploit human rights issues if we are to build socialism successfully in our beloved country.

PRC 'Ignoring' Protests, Seizes Another Ship

BK1609154892 Hong Kong AFP in English 1219 GMT 16 Sep 92

[By Jacques Boyer]

[Text] Haiphong, Vietnam, Sept 16 (AFP)—Chinese forces, ignoring protests from London and Hanoi, seized another Vietnamese freighter Wednesday after it left the British port of Hong Kong, Vietnamese officials said here.

Some 180 Vietnamese sailors and at least nine ships suspected by Chinese authorities of carrying goods destined to be smuggled into China are now being held in Chinese ports, the officials said.

The Vietnamese Foreign Ministry sent a new note to the Chinese Embassy in Hanoi on Wednesday demanding the release of the ships and crew and a halt to what it called "violations of international maritime law," a ministry official said.

The issue will figure in the talks between Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Xu Dunxin and his Vietnamese counterpart Vu Khoan, due to open Friday in Hanoi, said the official, who asked not to be named.

Chinese authorities have seized at least 19 ships since June between Hong Kong and the northern Vietnamese ports of Haiphong and Hong Gai, Vietnamese officials said.

Ten were released after their cargos—mainly cars and consumer goods such as televisions—were confiscated, the officials said.

The reported seizure Wednesday of the 1,800-tonne Le Chan was the first since Vietnam and Britain lodged formal protests with Beijing last week.

Officials said the ship with a crew of 22 was seized shortly after leaving Hong Kong but they could not identify the cargo.

Vietnam's state-controlled press has acknowledged that much merchandise shipped from Hong Kong to Vietnam is subsequently smuggled into China by land, but officials say that does not justify raids in international waters.

"We just transport the cargo. Where it goes afterwards is not our responsibility," said a Transport and Communications Ministry official, who warned that the raids could interrupt all Hong Kong-Vietnam shipping.

But a Foreign Ministry source said Vietnam and China would try to cooperate to resolve the issue during their talks.

Vietnam is willing to tighten controls on the border and move to dismantle smuggling rings, the source said.

Officers of vessels seized and later released by Chinese forces told AFP they were forced to unload their cargos at ports on the Chinese mainland or Hainan Island.

"At first I refused to give the order to unload the cargo and three people beat me," said Captain Hong Van Huong, who said his freighter Ngo Quyen was seized in late June and held at a port in Guangxi.

One ship, the Me Cong 04, was held from June 23 to July 19 before it was released—minus its cargo of 12 cars and 50 tonnes of plastics, officials said.

Except for the Le Chan, the nine ships still being held were seized between August 22 and 28, officials said.

Relations between China and Vietnam have been plagued by maritime disputes since they normalized diplomatic ties last November after a 13-year freeze.

China in February passed a law reaffirming its sovereignty over the Spratly Islands in the South China Sea, an archipelago which is claimed by five other countries including Vietnam.

In May, China granted an oil concession between the Spratlys and the Vietnamese coast to a U.S. firm, Crestone Energy Co., drawing a strong protest from Vietnam which said the bloc was in its territorial waters.

Hanoi protested again when China sent two oil exploration ships last month into waters claimed by Vietnam in the Tongkin Gulf.

The prospect of another war between the two communist neighbors appears remote, however, as Vietnam has responded to the Chinese moves by appealing for international sympathy and peaceful negotiations rather than re-arming, diplomats here say.

China sent its troops into northern Vietnam in 1979 to retaliate for Vietnam's invasion of Cambodia and ouster of the Beijing-backed Khmer Rouge from power. The two countries normalized relations after a Cambodian peace treaty was signed.

Role in Hong Kong-PRC Smuggling Viewed

BK1509111192 Hong Kong AFP in English 0945 GMT 15 Sep 92

[By Andrew Sherry]

[Text] Hanoi, Sept 15 (AFP)—Passing through Vietnam may not be the shortest way to ship a cargo of new cars from Hong Kong to China, but it may be one of the most profitable.

Traders have discovered that they can dodge Chinese import tariffs by shipping cars, trucks and other merchandise to Vietnam's northeasternmost province of Quang Ninh to be trucked across the porous land border into China.

The massive illicit traffic stumbled into the international spotlight when Chinese anti-smuggling forces began intercepting Vietnamese freighters en route from Hong Kong to the Quang Ninh port of Hon Gai.

Since June, China has seized nearly 20 Vietnamese ships and confiscated their cargos, according to Hanoi. Britain protested last week to Beijing, saying the raids could damage Hong Kong's reputation as a free port.

Since then, several Vietnamese freighters have sailed safely from the British colony to Hon Gai, according to Vietnamese port officials.

Their cargos will most likely end up on the booming mark of southern China, judging by Vietnamese press reports revealing the huge volume of smuggling both ways across the Sino-Vietnamese land border.

Hon Gai has earned a reputation as a "hot spot" for car trafficking, as local authorities collaborate with smugglers in the lucrative trade, according to the LIBERATED SAIGON newspaper.

The network is sophisticated, according to the state-controlled daily. A Chinese company will order cars from a Hong Kong company and then hire a Quang Ninh Province firm to transport the cars into China.

The cars are shipped to Hon Gai and then driven across the border near Mon Cai—"of course at points where the Chinese customs service and (Vietnamese) anti-smuggling authorities can be avoided," the paper said.

The evidence of the thriving "transit" business can be easily seen in Hon Gai, where parking lots brim with neat rows of late-model cars, small trucks and vans.

According to Hon Gai customs, 1,832 cars were shipped into the port in the three months ending August 20 by the 15 Quang Ninh companies licensed for "transit" trade.

The line between legitimate and illegitimate business is easily blurred.

Quan Ninh police sometimes provide license plates for about 50 dollars each so the cars can be driven to China, in violation of Vietnamese laws mandating that transit shipments be sealed, the LIBERATED SAIGON said.

In other cases, Vietnamese shippers skip Quang Ninh altogether and deliver their Hong Kong cargos directly to a secluded southern Chinese port.

Payment is settled between Chinese and Vietnamese "bosses" in Hon Gai or the larger Vietnamese port of Haiphong, the paper said.

"In the guest house where I was staying, half the rooms were filled with Chinese car trafficking bosses," the LIBERATED SAIGON reporter said.

"The 'transit' business is in fact a form of tripartite international smuggling."

A sailor was quoted as saying that shipping companies based all over Vietnam were rushing to Hon Gai to transport contraband merchandise.

"It's very dangerous, but I made three trips last month safe and sound."

Transport companies usually charge about 10 to 15 percent of the car's price. After paying "taxes" to various local authorities, the companies can net about 1,000 dollars profit per car, the paper said.

Beijing and Hanoi normalized diplomatic relations in November but disputes over the demarcation of the border have prevented them from opening 21 official crossing points, as agreed.

Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Xu Dunxin is to visit Hanoi late this month to discuss the border dispute.

In the meantime, the land border is a smuggler's paradise, with its web of mountain tracks and roads surveyed only by local authorities.

"The passes of Lao Cai, Lang Son and Mon Cai are operating unofficially so only God can control them," a Trade and Tourism Ministry spokesman told the semi-official Vietnam INVESTMENT REVIEW.

While Vietnamese goods and raw materials flow into southern China's voracious market, the flood of Chinese goods such as textiles into Vietnam is reportedly forcing dozens of Vietnamese firms out of business.

Foreign Minister Evaluates Visit to India, Ties

BK1709100792 Hanoi Vietnam Television Network in Vietnamese 1200 GMT 14 Sep 92

[Interview with SRV Foreign Minister Nguyen Manh Cam by unidentified station correspondent on Vietnam-India relations; date, place of interview not given—recorded]

[Text] [Correspondent] Comrade minister, would you please evaluate the results of the visit of the high-level state delegation led by General Secretary Do Muoi to India at the invitation of His Excellency Narasimha Rao from 8 to 13 September?

[Nguyen Manh Cam] Vietnam and India have enjoyed a traditional, time-honored relationship. It can be said that despite numerous changes in history, this relationship has been maintained as a pure and loyal one. Our two peoples have shared profound sentiment and helped and supported each other in the struggle for national defense and construction. The political relations between the two countries have developed satisfactorily.

In past years the two sides have made great efforts to strengthen bilateral relations in the economic, trade, scientific-technological, and cultural domains. Although the political relations are fine, the economic and trade relations between the two countries have not developed

satisfactorily. In the new situation the strengthened friendship and solidarity between Vietnam and India will be in the interest not only of the two nations, but also of peace and stability in the region and the world.

In this context, the visit to India by the SRV high-level state delegation led by General Secretary Do Muoi played a very significant role. Through exchanges of views between General Secretary Do Muoi and the Indian leaders, through talks between delegations of the two countries, and through meetings between Vietnamese and Indian ministers, we have reached a consensus that the two nations must upgrade their bilateral relationship to a more comprehensive, extensive, profound, and effective level. This is the aspiration of the two sides and also the result of this visit.

It can be said that in the political domain, the two countries have expressed an identity of views on the need to accelerate relations in all areas, while sharing the views in appraising regional and international issues of mutual concern. It can be said that this visit to India by General Secretary Do Muoi was met with a warm welcome and hospitality from the Indian leaders and people from New Delhi to Bombay and Calcutta. This has manifested the Indian people's very profound sentiments toward the Vietnamese people and their wish to cooperate with the Vietnamese to contribute to development in each country and to peace and stability in the region. Generally speaking, this visit to India by our high-level state delegation led by General Secretary Do Muoi was a splendid success.

[Correspondent] Comrade minister, would you please elaborate some concrete potentials for economic cooperation between the two countries?

[Nguyen Manh Cam] On the basis of the agreement reached between Comrade Do Muoi and the Indian leaders as well as between high-ranking delegations of the two countries, efforts must be made to upgrade bilateral relations to a new, comprehensive level. In the recent past, ministers, deputy ministers, and delegations of the two nations have exchanged visits and views to find ways and means to promote economic and trade relations between Vietnam and India. Economically, Vietnam and India will have more cooperation programs in various forms, including joint ventures and so forth.

Regarding heavy industry, Vietnam and India may cooperate in exploiting an apatite mine, while India has agreed to help Vietnam build a factory producing car tires. Moreover, cooperation in exploiting mineral ores has also been discussed. Both sides also agreed that efforts should be made to promote cooperation in light industry, agriculture, and the agro-forestry-fishery processing industry. I would like to say that besides the economic and trade domains, both sides also agreed to promote business cooperation. In addition to economic and trade cooperation, scientific-technological cooperation between the two countries has also developed satisfactorily, especially in the application of biochemistry to agriculture and energy. India has expressed its readiness to share with Vietnam its experiences in this regard and to transfer technology to Vietnam.

As a result, in the days ahead sectors and branches in both countries should strive to exchange more visits and views in order to seriously implement agreements reached between General Secretary Do Muoi and the Indian leaders. In this context, it can be said that the Vietnam-India relationship will develop very satisfactorily in the days ahead in accordance with the aspirations of the two peoples. This relationship will significantly contribute to strengthening the regional and international trend toward peace, stability, and development

[Correspondent] Thank you very much, comrade minister.

Party Press Seeks Ways To Increase Readership

BK1509102192 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 12 Sep 92

[Text] On the occasion of the first anniversary of the publication of NHAN DAN and QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Can Tho, on 10 September 1992 in Can Tho City, the Post and Telecommunications General Corporation, the party Central Committee Ideology and Culture Department, and the NHAN DAN editorial staff jointly organized a conference on the publication of party papers in Nam Bo provinces. The objective of the conference was to improve the quality of publishing activities and retail sales of party publications by the agencies concerned at the central and provincial levels.

The participants reviewed the publication of party papers in Nam Bo provinces and analyzed causes leading to a not-too-high or even a decline in the number of subscribers to NHAN DAN and other party papers in the provinces. They also agreed on uniform measures to improve the quality of party publications in the days ahead, to overcome lax control over press and publishing activities, to uphold the ideological background of personnel in charge of party publications, and to help the readership have more access to party papers.

The conference also pointed out the responsibility of party press organs to improve the contents and forms of presentation of party publications. As for NHAN DAN alone, it is necessary to see to it that the paper broadens the contents of its coverage to meet the tastes of southern readers. Measures must be taken to ensure that the paper reflects all party policies and lines and also meets the information needs of people from all walks of life.

Agricultural Production Updated Nationwide

BK1509080792 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 11 Sep 92

[Text] According to the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry, 10th-month rice is now developing satisfactorily on more than 1.26 million hectares in the

northern provinces. This rice has grown ears on 40-50 percent of the cultivated area.

The northern provinces are also beginning to harvest early-planted 10th-month rice. In general, this rice in the areas that have been harvested has produced a relatively high yield. Along with caring for rice on the remaining areas and harvesting early-planted rice, a number of localities have begun to plant winter crops, especially corn.

As of 5 September, the southern provinces had planted more than 1 million hectares of 10th-month rice, representing more than 73 percent of the planned area. Since weather conditions are conducive to the planting of 10th-month rice in the southern provinces, it is expected that these provinces will fulfill the plan for the cultivation of this on 1.4 million hectares on schedule.

Along with planting 10th-month rice, the southern provinces have harvested more than 924,000 hectares of summer-fall rice. This figure represents 74 percent of the cultivated area and shows an increase over the same period last year. In some provinces, the yield of summer-fall rice is relatively high. In other provinces, the output of this rice remains the same as last year but its yield is lower because of the effect of drought.

This is a U.S. Government publication. Its contents in no way represent the policies, views, or attitudes of the U.S. Government. Users of this publication may cite FBIS or JPRS provided they do so in a manner clearly identifying them as the secondary source.

Foreign Broadcast Information Service (FBIS) and Joint Publications Research Service (JPRS) publications contain political, military, economic, environmental, and sociological news, commentary, and other information, as well as scientific and technical data and reports. All information has been obtained from foreign radio and television broadcasts, news agency transmissions, newspapers, books, and periodicals. Items generally are processed from the first or best available sources. It should not be inferred that they have been disseminated only in the medium, in the language, or to the area indicated. Items from foreign language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed. Except for excluding certain diacritics, FBIS renders personal names and place-names in accordance with the romanization systems approved for U.S. Government publications by the U.S. Board of Geographic Names.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [ ] are supplied by FBIS/JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpts] in the first line of each item indicate how the information was processed from the original. Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear from the original source but have been supplied as appropriate to the context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by the source. Passages in boldface or italics are as published.

SUBSCRIPTION/PROCUREMENT INFORMATION

The FBIS DAILY REPORT contains current news and information and is published Monday through Friday in eight volumes: China, East Europe, Central Eurasia, East Asia, Near East & South Asia, Sub-Saharan Africa, Latin America, and West Europe. Supplements to the DAILY REPORTs may also be available periodically and will be distributed to regular DAILY REPORT subscribers. JPRS publications, which include approximately 50 regional, worldwide, and topical reports, generally contain less time-sensitive information and are published periodically.

Current DAILY REPORTs and JPRS publications are listed in *Government Reports Announcements* issued semimonthly by the National Technical Information Service (NTIS), 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, Virginia 22161 and the *Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications* issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

The public may subscribe to either hardcover or microfiche versions of the DAILY REPORTs and JPRS publications through NTIS at the above address or by calling (703) 487-4630. Subscription rates will be provided by NTIS upon request. Subscriptions are available outside the United States from NTIS or appointed foreign dealers. New subscribers should expect a 30-day delay in receipt of the first issue.

U.S. Government offices may obtain subscriptions to the DAILY REPORTs or JPRS publications (hardcover or microfiche) at no charge through their sponsoring organizations. For additional information or assistance, call FBIS, (202) 338-6735,or write to P.O. Box 2604, Washington, D.C. 20013. Department of Defense consumers are required to submit requests through appropriate command validation channels to DIA, RTS-2C, Washington, D.C. 20301. (Telephone: (202) 373-3771, Autovon: 243-3771.)

Back issues or single copies of the DAILY REPORTs and JPRS publications are not available. Both the DAILY REPORTs and the JPRS publications are on file for public reference at the Library of Congress and at many Federal Depository Libraries. Reference copies may also be seen at many public and university libraries throughout the United States.